THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No 51. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846 the writer embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the Medical Faculty—I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised *Medicines*, but through the advice of friends and those who had used my preparations, this objection was overcome.

Commencing in a small way, after eighteen years' exertions the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout Foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known—such as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements—but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this none have been successful.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands *simple, pure, and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.
A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, it not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience. They give nothing a fair trial, considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and thought nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters, and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication.

I do not do this from the fact that they are *Standard Preparations* (not Patent Medicines), but open to the inspection of all. The ingredients *are not kept secret*, and are recommended only for those diseases and accompanying symptoms, for which their ingredients are everywhere recognized as *Standard Specifics*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.: -The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. The interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Gout or Rheumatism.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The Gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected viz.:—When generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Heimbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural engagements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE CRISIS.

Severe Speech from William Lloyd Garrison.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON DENOUNCED.

Mr. Seward Called a "Fallen Lucifer."

JEFF. DAVIS OUGHT TO BE HANGED

An Extreme Radical View of Reconstruction.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the N. Y. World.

The last lecture of the Fraternity Course—"The North Victorious"—was delivered last night at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, by Mr. William Lloyd Garrison. Having been introduced with a very enthusiastic eulogy, and welcomed with tremendous applause, he spoke as follows:—

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN:—This is the first time I have ever had the privilege and the honor of addressing a public audience in Brooklyn, but I must present myself on this occasion as I have done everywhere for many years past, as an original, uncompromising Garrisonian abolitionist. (Applause.) The theme I have chosen for this occasion may seem to some singularly inopportune; but when I chose it for this occasion, the astounding events of the last ten days had not transpired.

JEFF. DAVIS OUGHT TO BE HANGED.

On his succeeding the lamented Lincoln, I was led by the whole body of loyal, liberty-loving citizens to hope and believe that Andrew Johnson would be even more erect in dealing with the traitors of the South than his predecessor. When he announced to the country that treason was a crime which ought to be punished, I supposed, as you all did, that he meant what he said; that he had his eye at least upon one traitor, the Colossus of them all in crime, Jefferson Davis. If Jeff. Davis is not hanged by this Government, then, judging the Government on its own plane, I say that it will be recreant to its duty. (Applause.) Or if he is allowed to go free, I say then let us forever abolish the gallows in this country in all cases whatever to the end of time, for no man can ever commit crime enough to deserve to be hanged.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY.

On the matter of reconstruction, about which there may be honest differences of opinion, I knew Mr. Johnson had his own line of policy, and that he was disposed to adhere to it with great tenacity; but I did not believe that he would venture inflexibly to array himself against Congress, and against the clear expression of popular will, as he is now defiantly doing. (Applause.) Enough that his policy causes universal disquietude and alarm among the loyal masses, and that it receives the warm approval of all Southern Rebels on the one hand, and the Northern Copperheads on the other. As a sagacious man, what further evidence can he need, what further evidence can he have in his sober senses (applause), that he is unfortunately on the wrong track, and, therefore, should patriotically and immediately retrace his steps. But if he defiantly insists on going ahead on that downward direction, then I trust that Congress will stand like an impregnable wall to prevent his doing so, come what may. (Applause.) Nay, more, I would have them wipe out from the slate all that he has done in the matter of reconstruction, and begin the work anew as alone constitutionally empowered to inaugurate and perfect it from the foundation to the top stone. With all deference to his exalted position, I deny the right of President Johnson, under the war power, or any other power entrusted to him, to do any more in rebedom than to hold it with a firm military grasp, until Congress shall determine when, how, and where elections shall be held; who shall be allowed to vote, and what shall be the necessary conditions precedent to the readmission to the Union of the late self-styled Confederate States.

THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

On this point of reconstruction President Johnson takes issue with Congress and with the loyal people of the country, upon whose sanction and support Congress may rely with absolute certainty. (Applause.) He insists that those conquered but treasonably disposed States are in the Union as of old, and, therefore, entitled to be immediately represented in both Houses of Congress. He ventures to brand that noble body (Congress) as not only contumacious, but guilty of despotic usurpation in refusing their admission, without additional guarantees as to their loyalty. Yet he has not announced, by proclamation, either that the war is ended, or that peace is restored. He continues to hold these States in subjection to his will, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, under the war power, suspending even to this hour the writ of *habeas corpus*. Thus he condemns himself out of his own mouth, and fully vindicates the action of Congress—a Congress which, on the score of intelligence, ability, moral worth, exalted patriotism, respect for justice, and love of immortal liberty, has never been equalled since the formation of the American Government. (Applause, cries of "that's so," together with hisses.)

The usurpation is on his own part, in attempting to bully Congress into servile acquiescence to his imperious demand, for it is the constitutional prerogative of that body alone to decide when and how States may be taken into the Union, and it will not surrender that prerogative at the bidding of an accidental occupant of the Presidential chair, even though the powers of hell rally to his support. For whatever of violence, or tumult, or confusion may grow out of his high handed order, the dread responsibility will rest exclusively upon his own head, and he will be held to a strict accountability by an indignant and betrayed nation.

THE VETO.

In putting his veto to the bill enlarging the means and powers of that beneficent and truly patriotic and Christian department, the Freedmen's Bureau, he has indeed exercised a right accorded to him by the Constitution, but the *animus* which pervades the veto, and the sophistry which characterizes it, and the unjust allegations contained in it, will be perceived and pondered by the overwhelming mass of the humane, loyal, patriotic, and Christian men and women of the land, and who in their turn will put an effective veto on him and his pretensions. (Applause.) If there is any disregard of the Constitution, any disunionism, any spirit and design, any wish to pervert and overturn our free Government, it is not on the part of those who are execrated and abhorred for their unswerving loyalty by the Southern Rebels and their Northern sympathizers, but on his part who is now receiving the plaudits of the Rebels and sympathizers universally.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Who constituted the great body of the crowd that marched to the White House on Thursday last, and drew from him that speech, which for its indecency, bombast, malignity, and treasonable leaning, there are no words fitly to characterize, and for which, with other weighty reasons, he ought to be indicted by that grand inquest, the United States House of Representatives, tried by the Senate, and for the peace and safety of the country dismissed from office. (Loud and long applause.) That mob was constituted, as every loyal man in Washington knows, of Rebels and their copperhead abettors, almost to a man, the low, the vile, and the desperate. These were the backers of President Johnson, rending the air with their jubilant shouts, as he made that harangue which, as it circulates through the land, is filling all rebeldom with satanic jubilation, and all copperheaddom with hope of victory. When the bottomless pit is in full chorus, it is not for sons of good men to join in cune. (Laughter and applause.) Take that speech where you may, if the brutal, the drunken, the seditious, the negro-hating, the tyrannical in spirit and design are there, it will receive their unanimous applause.

If, unhappily, here and there, there are those who are not of that stamp, who also approve that speech, then so much the worse for them, and the more inexcusable and inexplicable is their conduct. Listen to the New York *World*, the *Daily News*, and the *Herald*, the old trinity described in the Scriptures as "the world, the flesh, and the devil." Mr. Garrison then read passages from the editorials which have recently appeared in these disreputable papers, with reference to the President and his late measures, favoring the audience with a running comment.

HENRY J. RAYMOND WORSE THAN A REBEL.

He next produced an extract from the *Times*, which was received with vehement hisses. He then said:—If you will pardon the bad grammar for the sake of truth, let me say that the *Times* is out of joint, and its editor deserves a heavier condemnation than any of his secession associates. He, alas! has gone over to the enemy in a manner which covers with a disastrous eclipse his old fame as a friend to freedom and as the announcer of the irrepressible conflict and the higher law.

SECRETARY SEWARD A FALLEN LUCIFER.

You have seen the telegram sent by Mr. Seward to President Johnson, after the delivery of that infamous speech. "It is all right and safe; the Union is restored, and the country safe; the President's speech is triumphant, and the country will be happy." (Hisses.) How art thou fallen, O Lucifer, son of the morning. It had been far better for thee to have died beneath the stabs of the assassin Payne than to have survived and forwarded such a besotted telegram to the Presidential leader of the Rebel and Copperhead forces of the country. God may forgive you, but a betrayed people never will.

MR. BEECHER HAS GOT OFF THE TRACK.

But what shall be said, or what shall be thought of the lecture delivered here a week ago by the gifted, the eloquent (applause), beloved, warm-hearted, well-intentioned, but strangely-out-of-the-way Pastor of Plymouth Church—of that portion of it which spoke in eulogistic terms of President Johnson, in connection with his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. I happened to be in Washington when the veto was read to Congress, and as soon as I heard it I spewed it out of my mouth with unutterable disgust, for I don't train in company with the New York *World* or James Gordon Bennett. I only wish that Mr. Beecher could have heard, as I did, the admirable speech by Senator Trumbull, in refutation of that veto—a speech which showed that the President had either grossly misconceived or wickedly misrepresented every part of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. His speech not only broke that veto in pieces, but pulverized and blew it to the four winds of heaven.

IMPARTIAL CRITICISM OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Garrison then proceeded to read over passages from the President's speech on the 22d, criticizing them as he went along. He spoke with indignation of the President's attempt to brand some of the noblest men our country can boast of, whose loyalty is beyond all suspicion or doubt, as fit to be named in the same category with the Slidells and the Davises. With respect to the remarks of the President bearing upon the possibility of his sharing the fate of Charles I of England, he says:—This artful attempt on the part of the President to assume to be in danger of his life, is, in my judgment, simply done for the purpose of imperilling the lives of Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, and men of that stamp.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOTIVES AND ASPIRATIONS.

President Johnson undertakes to stigmatize Congress as a seditious body, a disunion body. What is the meaning of this? It is to wake up popular vengeance; it is to bring down upon Congress the hatred and the wrath of wild and violent men. I tell you we have not a sober man in the Presidential chair, and such a man with such habits does not know from day to day, and hour to hour, what he will do, and yet dares to brand the Congress of the United States as a disloyal, disunion body.

He means, if he dare, to perform a *coup d'etat*, and either insist at the point of the bayonet upon having those Southern Rebels put into both Houses of Congress, or drive Congress out of the Capitol. I believe that the capital is in greater danger now than it ever was, and were it not that Lieutenant-General Grant is living, it would be lost. So long as General Grant lives and occupies his present position, perhaps his tyrannical demand may not be made. (Applause.) Mr. Garrison closed his lecture with an appeal to the people of the State of New York to do justice to the black man, and place him, with regard to suffrage, on the same level with the white man.

BREAK UP OF ICE AT OIL CITY.

A Heavy Ice Gorge in the Creek—Bridge Carried Away—Houses Crushed In—Damage Estimated at $50,000 to $100,000

OIL CITY, Feb. 24.—There is a heavy ice gorge in the creek at Oil City and above. The flats are overflowed, with five feet of water in Main street, west side, and rising fast. Damage great and worst to come.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

OIL CITY, February 24—P. M.—The gorge broke at half-past 4 o'clock. The Oil Creek bridge was carried away and three houses crushed in by the ice. About fifty oil boats and the tow-boat *General Irwin* were crushed and sunk. The water is off the flats, and Oil City is all right, being damaged but slightly. The river ice is moving, and no further serious damage is anticipated. The total loss will be from $50,000 to $100,000. No oil was lost as far as heard from.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

St. Thomas as a United States Naval Station.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The *Herald* says Mr. Seward's late visit to the West Indies has secured to the United States the harbor of St. Thomas as a naval station.

—The Cleveland *Herald* reports that on Friday night the earth in the vicinity of East Cleveland, Ohio, cracked open with a loud dull report, like an earthquake. The fissure was two or three inches wide, and extended into the ground several feet. It damaged several houses, and alarmed the people generally.

MEXICO.

Battle at Tampico—Liberal General Mendez Defeated—Latest from the Capital—More French "Victories"—The Dissidents in a Bad Way, Etc.

From the Rio Grande Courier, February 7.

We announced the other day that Mendez, with two thousand men, had possession of all the roads leading from Tampico, and was depriving that city of all communication with the interior. It is rumored to day in our sister city on the other side of the Rio Grande that the collision which the position of Tampico would inevitably bring, has at last taken place, with heavy loss to the Liberals.

The following is the rumor as handed to:—The French garrison of Tampico, of 120 men strong, had been reinforced by a few hundred men, when the order was given to sally out and clear the vicinity of the city.

On the French troops advancing, Mendez retreated to a certain spot, well situated for an ambuscade, where the French advance guard, about sixty men, were massacred without pity. The balance of the troops, although inferior in numbers to Mendez's force (500 against 2000) advanced and began the attack with vigor. The bayonet alone, in which the French excel, was used with such result that the enemy retreated and were pursued several hours. Mendez and almost all his staff officers are reported as killed.

The killed and wounded of Mendez are stated to be about 850 men, to no more than about 100 Frenchmen, including the sixty killed the first part of the action.

This victory over Mendez has opened business from Tampico with the interior, which had so long been interrupted by Mendez, who obstinately stayed in the vicinity.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

From the City of Mexico Times, January 27.

Her Majesty the Empress, accompanied by the Emperor, will arrive to-day. Grand preparations for her reception have been made by the city authorities. Triumphal arches are erected over our thoroughfares, while the palatial residences are decorated with wreaths of flowers and costly vestments, showing plainly that our noble Empress possesses in an eminent degree the affections of the people of Mexico. "God bless her," is upon the lips of all. She will enter the capital to day amid that same hearty applause with which she has everywhere been so warmly greeted during her recent journey to the southern portion of the Empire.

SINALOA.

Corona is still in Nayarit. During the past month the French transport *La Victoire* landed the brigade Rivas, numbering 1000 cavalry and infantry, making, with the other French troops, 2100 soldiers in Mazatlan.

THE MEXICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

An imperial ordinance of the 20th instant, permits this company to mail their letters bills, etc., without passing through the hands of the consular agents of the Empire.

GENERAL JEANNINGROS AND COMMANDANT DE LA HAYRIE.

The inhabitants of Monterey have addressed a communication to the Emperor, in which they highly praise these two gallant officers for able and heroic conduct exhibited in the late military operations in that vicinity.

FIGHT WITH PORFIRIO DIAZ.

On the 6th instant Lieutenant-Colonel D. Jose Ramirez Acavedo with the small guard of Tlajiaco, met Porfirio, leading 800 dissidents, near San Pedro, defeating him. The dissident loss was twenty-three killed and wounded.

DISSIDENT DEFEAT IN TEHUANTEPEC.

Figueros, leading over two thousand dissidents, made an attack on that place, January 7, but was repulsed with heavy losses. One hundred and eighteen dissidents were killed, and large quantities of arms and ammunition captured. General Luciano Prieto was in command of the Imperial forces.

IMMIGRANTS

During November and December, two hundred and sixty immigrants landed in Campeachy and Tampico.

RAILROAD OF ENLUCA.

The concession of this railroad has been definitely settled by the Government.

MICHOACAN.

The dissidents Huerta and Garnica have been routed in the vicinity of Zamora. General Mendez is still in pursuit of Regules.

THE FAMILY OF ITURBIDE.

The *Estafette* of the 9th inst. has the following letter:—

PARIS, December 6, 1865.—To the *Journal l'Evenement de Paris*—I have seen in your number to-day an article concerning the family of the Emperor Iturbide. The article is incorrect and I take the liberty of sending you the exact details. The Emperor Iturbide, my father, left five sons and four daughters. The eldest son is not married. The second, Angel, as you say, married an American lady, and now has a son, aged two years and nine months. The third, San Salvador, died on the 7th of June, 1856, having one son, who is now student in the college of St Barbe in Paris. The fourth son, Philip, died without children and the fifth, the youngest son, is he who asks the assurance of your distinguished consideration.

AUGUSTIN DE ITURBIDE.

Grand Hotel Espanol, No. 10 Boulevard Montemaire

THE WORK BEGINS—FROM MONTERRY VIA ROMA—FIFTEEN HUNDRED IMPERIALISTS AT PARRAS—GARCIA FERNANDEZ ROUTED—FIGHT NEAR MONTEREY—FORTIFYING THE PASSES—ENGAGEMENT AT TALLAYUCA—MENDEZ KILLED—CANALES SCOUTING—ESCOBEDO AT LINARES—MONTERRY QUIET.

From the Ranchero, February 11.

We are in possession of important news from Monterey of the 1st, via Mier and Roma of the 4th. There were fifteen hundred Imperial troops at Parras—twelve hundred native and three hundred of the foreign legion. A large Imperial force was moving on Monterey from San Luis Potosi. The enemy, under Garcia Fernandez, has been completely routed at Pasqueria Grande, by Quiroga on the one side, and foreign volunteers on the other. Fernandez escaped with a few of his men to the mountains.

On the 26th ult., an engagement took place five leagues this side of Monterey, between our forces and the enemy, resulting in the total rout of the latter, who left forty dead behind.

Geronimo Trevino was fortifying the passes in the Seralvo Mountains twenty leagues from Mier, to impede the progress of the Imperial forces approaching that place. Pedro Mendez had an engagement about the 30th ult. with the Imperialists at Tallayuca. Mendez was killed, together with a large number of subordinates. Canales is scouting and robbing between Torrecillas and Reynosa. Escobedo was at Linares. Monterey quiet.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Condition of the River—Petroleum Board—Billiards, Provost-Marshal's Office Abolished, Etc.

NASHVILLE, February 27.—The river is falling, with thirteen feet of water on the shoals.

The cotton market is dull, with few sales at 35½ cents.

A fire occurred to-day on Jefferson street, destroying three small buildings. The loss amounted to $10,000.

The Petroleum Board met this afternoon. They intend to form a permanent board, and publish a weekly newspaper devoted entirely to the mining interests.

Kavanagh and Roberts play a French carom game of billiards to-night of 500 points.

The office of the Provost Marshal of Nashville, which has been in existence since the war, was to-day abolished, by order of General Johnson, Provost Marshal-General, in accordance with instructions from the headquarters of the Military Division of Tennessee.

Fenian Meeting at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—The Fenians had an imposing torchlight procession to-night, and an enthusiastic meeting at the Court House. Some four thousand dollars were collected. Judge Johnson presided and speeches were made by Daly, Fitzgerald, and Brannon.

THIRD EDITION

FREE TEXAS.

The State Convention—Slavery Abolished—Colored Men have the Right to Testify, Sue, and be Sued—Treasury Cotton Collections, Etc. Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—In the Texas State Convention an article in the Constitution has been ordered to be engrossed, abolishing involuntary servitude except for crime, protecting African descendants in their rights of property, and allowing them to testify in the courts. The vote stood 56 against 26.

The Interior Bureau agents report that armed bands of law-defying United States soldiers are maltreating the laborers. Forces have been sent to their protection. The crops are about to be abandoned and the freedmen removed to a place of safety.

Many counterfeit compound interest notes are in circulation, dated February 15, 1864. Several arrests had been made of parties trying to pass them.

The Treasury Agent at Shreveport is taking measures to send all the cotton stored there, which has not proper permits, to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

The Kentucky and Tennessee Freedmen

Brigadier-General C. B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, reports to Major-General Howard, under date of February 14, that he regrets his inability to report the affairs of the Bureau progressing as favorably in Kentucky as in Tennessee. The freedmen of the State of Kentucky are very generally disposed to enter into labor contracts for wages or a share of the crop, and most of them prefer to remain in their native State to emigrating elsewhere.

On the part of a large majority of the whites, he believes that there is an honest desire to adjust on a fair basis the new relations arising from the abolition of slavery, but the Bureau is not a popular institution among them. They regard its presence among them as unauthorized, denounce its officials as usurpers and despots, and clamor for its immediate removal from the State. The opposition of the State authorities, the Commissioner states, has rendered it difficult to conduct the Bureau affairs in the State with the harmony and efficiency which have elsewhere produced good results.

The Commissioner further says that the 25,000 colored men who have served in the army are in many instances scourged, beaten, shot at, and driven from their homes and families, and are likewise fined for having in their possession arms which they so nobly bore in defense of the Union. The Commission gives a gloomy picture of affairs in the State and cities, a score of instances in which brutal murders of unoffending freedmen have been committed by returned Rebel soldiers, the murderers in every case having been acquitted by the civil courts.

More Presidential Sentiments.

The President has expressed his sentiments once more. He was called upon last night by a Congressman and a State Senator, both from New York. They called merely on business, but the President showed some anxiety to express to them his political views. In the course of the conversation the President said that the test oath was a little too severe; that many of those that had participated in the Rebellion were good men to represent the Southern States in Congress, and that the test oath ought not to be applied to them. He added that a mere oath to support the Constitution was all that was necessary; for a man who would take that oath was a loyal man.

As to the Constitutional amendment changing the basis of representation, the President said that no Constitutional amendment ought to be passed until the public mind should be quite free from excitement and the Southern States represented in Congress. The inference drawn here by men who discussed the purport of the President's remarks, was that the President wants to make the entrance of the Rebels in Congress as easy as possible, and has no objection to the introduction of Constitutional amendments when the presence of representatives from the Rebel States in Congress renders it quite sure that they cannot be passed.

The St. Louis Postmaster.

The statement which has gained currency that the St. Louis Postmaster was refused confirmation on account of an unfriendly feeling towards the President, and that his rejection was intended as a rebuke to the President, is untrue. It was ascertained that the gentleman nominated for that office was personally hostile to both of the Missouri Senators, and, in accordance with a long established usage of that body, he was rejected upon that circumstance and none other, and the President was so informed.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Sailing of Steamers—The Rebel Colony at Cordova, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—The steamers *Missouri*, for New York, and *Concordia*, for Boston, will leave to-morrow. The steamers *Gambia* and *Moravian* will leave on Saturday for Liverpool.

The Mexican *Times*, of January 27, says several ex-Confederates have arrived at Cordova to settle an American colony near Mazatlan. They were doing well in planting cotton.

A Portuguese colony is settling at Huachingo.

—The excavations now making at Pompeii have brought to light several vestiges of the ancient Christians. In the palace of the Edile Pansa, in the Via Fortuna, an unfinished sculptured cross has been found on one of the walls, as well as abusive inscriptions and caricatures ridiculing a crucified God.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, February 28, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices continue steady.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold largely at 30¾@31¼, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 33¾@33¾, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 56¼@57, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 117½, no change. 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 50½ for Reading; 54¼ for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; 38 for preferred do.; and 25¼ for Catawissa common.

Government bonds are quiet at about former rates. 5-20s sold at 102¼@102½; and 7·30s at 99¼; 93¾ was bid for 10-40s.; City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 91¾.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull; Hestonville sold at 35½, an advance of ¼; 73 was bid for Second and Third; 12 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Girard College; and 14 for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 28¾ for Mechanics'; 98 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 62 for City; and 40 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 29 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 51¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris preferred; 11¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 30¾ for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are neglected. Sugar Creek sold at 3, and Oak Shade at 2¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$100 U S 5-20s	102¼	100 sh Catawissa pr	s10 33¾
$300 U S 5-20s 62	1.2	100 sh do	s30 33¾
$1000 U S 2d mort. 93		200 sh do	lots 33¾
$1000 U S 7 30s June 65		100 sh do	b30 33¾
$4000 City 6s, gas	87¾	100 sh do	s10 33¾
$600 do new	91	100 sh do	b5 33¾
$200 do mun	91¾	200 sh do	lots s10 33¾
$1000 do mun	91¾	100 sh do	s60 33¾
200 sh Phila & Erie	30¾	300 sh do	b5 lots 33¾
100 sh do	s10 wn 30¾	100 sh do	s 33¾
100 sh do	c 29	100 sh do	s10 wn 33¾
100 sh do	s5. 30	100 sh Penna R 2d	55¾
100 sh do	c 30¼	6 sh do	57
100 sh do	s30 30¾	20 sh Cam & Amboy	117¼
100 sh do	b60 31	4 sh Phila & Trenton	114
100 sh do	b30 31¼	100 sh Feed Dam	69
100 sh Fulton Coal	7	100 sh Hazleton	lots 56
200 sh Sugar Creek	3	50 sh Clinton Coal	1
100 sh Oak Shade	2¾	100 sh Hestonv	b30 35¾

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 323 Walnut Street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Feed Dam	69¼	100 sh Alcorn	¼
100 sh do	68	200 sh Walnut Island	¼
100 sh do	67¼	100 sh Mt Farm	s10 ¼
100 sh do	68	100 sh Maple Shade	4·56
2500 sh Keystone	¼	100 sh Am Gm Pt	b5. 1
1000 sh Ph & Ch R	¼		

HARPER, DURNEY & Co quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	135¼	137¼
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	131	132
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	127	128
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	¾
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	136¾	12 M.	137
11 A. M.	136¾	1 P. M.	136¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, February 28.—There is a firmer feeling in the Flour Market, and more demand, both for shipment and home use. The sales reach 3000 barrels, at $6 25@7 for superfine; $7 50@8·50 for extras; $8@9 for Northwestern extra family; $9@10 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@18 for fancy lots, according to quality, including 1500 barrels Northwestern extra family on private terms. Rye Flour is dull, but we continue to quote at $4·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The market is nearly bare of prime Wheat, which is the only description wanted. Sales of 1900 bushels at $2 15@2 25 for fair and choice red, and $2 25@2·55 for white. Rye is dull, and cannot be quoted over 80c. Corn is in good demand and there is very little here. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow, afloat, part at 78c., and part on private terms; a lot in store at 72c.; and white at 80c. In Oats rather more doing, and prices have advanced. Sales of 2000 bushels at 48c. In Barley and Malt no sales reported.

There is very little Cloverseed here, and the article is dull. Small sales at $6@6·50 for pure and prime lots. Timothy is dull, and cannot be quoted over $4@4·25. Flaxseed is in moderate request, with small sales at $2·75@2 85.

By auction, this morning, 211 bales damaged Cotton sold at 15@18c. ₱ lb., cash.

Whisky is better. Small sales at $2·23 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—COTTON—Sales today 3200 bales; sales of three days 8000 bales; low middlings, 42@43c; middlings, 45@46c. Sugar, 14½@15½c. Molasses, 92½c. Gold, 136. Freights on cotton to New York, ⅝c; to Liverdool, ¾@1 1-16d.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Cotton quiet at 44c. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 7000 bbls. Southern unchanged; sales of 500 bbls. Canada steady; sales of 800 bbls. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales of 7000 bush. at $1 66½ for good Milwaukee club. Corn firm, with scarce supply. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $23·50, for Mess. Lard steady at 17@19c. Whisky dull, but firm.

—Liszt is to arrive in Paris on the 1st of March, for the purpose of performing his Coronation Mass at St. Eustache. A correspondent writes:—"In adopting a monk's cowl the Abbe has not altogether taken leave of the world and its vanities. The Pope has presented him with a magnificent snuff-box, and the King of Belgium sent him a splendid *etrenne* on New Year's day."

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors, in pursuance of a provision of the third section of the act incorporating said company.

THOMAS C. HAND,
FREDERICK COLLINS,
RICHARD WOOD,
A. F. CHESEBROUGH,
W. S. RUSSELL,
GEORGE L. BUSBY,
WILLIAM MASSEY,
JOHN O. JAMES,
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
HENRY SIMONS,
A. M. CONOVER,
WILLIAM M. WILSON,
JOHN D. STOCKTON,
A. J. CATHERWOOD,
HENRY WINSOR,
P. A. SOUDER,
WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
Corporators.

2 24 7t
Philadelphia, February 24 1866.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the office of the Company, No 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

EDMUND SMITH,
2 21 10t Secretary.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Tennessee Loyalty.

From the Tribune.

They had a great "Union" State Convention at Nashville on the 22d, which was mainly attended and "run" by those who were till recently Rebels. We note the names of ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, Hon. George W. Jones, Hon. Cave Johnson, and General B. F. Cheatham, as among the speakers or letter writers; while the Unionists of "the times that tried men's souls" had to take back seats, and were voted down whenever they ventured to propose anything. An attempt to indorse the sentiments of the Hon. Horace Maynard's letter was, of course, decisively tabled.

The Convention of course "indorsed the President" very enthusiastically; but when Mr. Mullins of Bedford proposed an indorsement of his anti-Rebel utterances of last April and May, he got laid on the table very suddenly.

The following is the formal declaration of the majority on the main question:—

"In declaring their willingness to maintain the Constitution, they desire to be understood as recognizing the late Amendment, forbidding the existence of involuntary servitude as a part thereof, and as avowing their determination to give to that clause an honest and sincere support. They are prepared to aid in extending to the free persons of color such protection as shall secure to them the undisturbed enjoyment of all the blessings of freedom; and of conceding to them all the civil and political rights that may be compatible with the best interests of both races. They insist, however, that this subject belongs exclusively to the people of the State, and that the same has not been transferred to Congress by the Amendment aforesaid. They are satisfied that, whenever all extraneous influences are withdrawn, the relations between the two races will be established upon principles of justice that will be mutually satisfactory and beneficial."

—The Amendment which these gentlemen profess to accept and uphold expressly says:—"*Congress* shall have power to enforce this article by suitable legislation." Do these gentlemen cheat themselves in saying that they accept the Amendment, and at once proceeding to show that they do not? And, if they cheat themselves, do they cheat anybody else?

"Repentant Republicans."

From the Tribune.

Such is the phrase whereby the *World* characterizes the omnibus load of hybrids who hold meetings to applaud the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and who write or telegraph approval of his outrageous attack on Congress. Says the *World*:—

"The point of the meeting is, that the respectable Republican gentlemen who inspired, controlled, sanctioned, or attended it, have *indorsed* Mr. Johnson in his fight with the radicals in Congress, who number 109 in the House, and at least 30 in the Senate! They have, in effect, given sanction and approval to what the President uttered in Washington while the meeting at the Cooper Institute was at its height. They have proclaimed the present Congress to be a Rump Congress, and the radicals, to the number we have named, to be disunionists, as we have been labelling them for some months. They have, by the address put forth at the meeting, pledged to the President their support, if he veto the Negro Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia, and have undertaken to sustain the Southern States in their claim to be the arbiters of their own fate in respect to negro voting! They declare Forney, D. D., Sumner, Stevens, and Phillips no better than Davis, Toombs, Slidell, and Benjamin."

—The *World* evidently considers the managers and magnates of the Cooper Institute meeting all fish for the Copperhead net, and expects in due time to land them. This is true as to some, but not as to others. They will "flop over" when the net begins to drag them in.

The *Journal of Commerce* is equally eager to "realize." It reminds the fishy school that they are but a baker's dozen, and urges them to take refuge at once in the ranks of the Unterrified, saying:—

"It would be much better for the New York *Times*, and especially for the Connecticut and New Hampshire Republicans who stand by Mr. Johnson, to suspend at once all their antipathy to 'Copperheads,' as the *Times* still calls them, to stop all abuse of Democrats as 'disloyal,' and reflect that the President will fail unsupported if they succeed in preventing the Democrats from sustaining him. In Congress, there are not a dozen of them all told; and without the aid of Democrats, they could not prevent the Radicals from passing all their measures over a succession of vetoes. In the country at large, they are probably in a minority of their own party; for we have tolerably good evidence that the Radicals carry nearly all the Republican conventions. It is sheer nonsense for the political wire-pullers of the *Times* to claim special property in Mr Johnson at such a time as this, or to think that he will regard them as the only 'people' to whom he has appealed for support."

—That this is so, all men do know; and the stragglers as well as the rest. Negotiations looking to a "fusion" of the Cooper Institute doctors with the Tammany Hall Democracy have for days been in progress, and Governor Seward, on Saturday night, was taken in and done for at the "Manhattan Club" palace of the aristocratic Democracy as though the arrangements had already been perfected. At the date of our last advices they had not been; yet nothing in the future is more certain than that our "repentant Republicans" will soon be following the flag of Sham Democracy and shouting for the nominees of Tammany Hall. Watch and see!

Public Sentiment.

From the Tribune.

The *Times* has the effrontery to say that—

"There are four persons, according to the latest census who disapprove the recent speech of President Johnson. They are Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, Wendell Phillips, and the 'dead duck' Colonel Forney. The rest of the people find the sentiments of that speech eminently patriotic, and in accordance with the principles of constitutional liberty."

—The folly of such assertions dwarfs even their unveracity. The clear developments of Mr. Johnson's proclivities last week are not yet six days old; yet they have already been condemned by the Union majority in each of the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, and California—as also by the Union State Convention of Indiana. Nobody dare attempt to indicate the Legislature of any one of the twenty-two States whose votes aided to make Mr. Johnson President which is now even expected to indorse his freedmen's bill veto and Thursday night speech. On the other hand, the Copperheads and late Rebels have everywhere applauded, cheered, fired guns over, and in every way evinced their delight in, those deplorable utterances.

They have no shadow of doubt that the President is henceforth all their own; that he will veto any bill designed to protect and preserve the freedmen that Congress may pass. If his position as between parties for the moment is equivocal, they regard this as only maintained in order that he may bring the larger reinforcement with him when he shall at length throw off all disguise, and proclaim himself wholly their own. They assert that the Cabinet is soon to be remodelled in their interest; that everything is working as they would have it, with a view to their speedy and enduring triumph. We defy any man to name a Copperhead or still malignant Rebel who is not enraptured with the recent acts of the President, which Republicans are dragooned to indorse and uphold. When they generally do it, the blackbirds will all be white.

The President and Congress.

From the Times.

The *Tribune* quotes a single paragraph from President Johnson's speech—that in which he refers to *three* men by name as "hostile to the fundamental principles of this Government"—and then denounces sundry journals in this city for trying to "commend and bolster up the speech by the most extraordinary plaudits.' We might remind the *Tribune* that the paragraph which it quotes is but a very small and a very insignificant part of the speech from which it is taken. It had nothing to do with the main object and drift of that speech, but was elicited by the questions and exclamations of the mass of people to whom it was addressed. Nothing is more common in the South, as the *Tribune* is aware, than for public speakers to be constantly called on in this way for explanations, and it is their universal habit to give prompt and direct replies. Andrew Johnson's entire political life has been filled by such experiences, and it is not surprising that he should have met such queries now, just as he had always met them before, on the stump and on the floor of Congress.

But this was merely an episode in the speech. The main object of that powerful and remarkable address was to insist upon the supreme necessity of abiding by the principles of the Constitution, of adhering to the essential and fundamental principles of our republican form of government, in the conduct of public affairs, instead of discarding them all, and making the arbitrary will of Congress the guide of public action. The *Tribune* does not need to be informed that this is really the issue before the country. Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, Wendell Phillips, and others, act upon the theory that we have *conquered* the Southern States; that as subjugated enemies they have no rights under the Constitution; and that we are in no respect restrained or restricted in our dealings with them by that instrument, but may do with them and towards them whatever we may think essential to the public safety. This theory is asserted in explicit terms, and is made openly and avowedly the basis of their public action.

President Johnson denounces it as hostile to the fundamental principles of our Government, and as just as certain to overthrow that Government as were the corresponding principles of Davis, Toombs, and other leaders of the Secession movement. Indeed, they are to all intents and purposes exactly the same. The President, in opposition to both, insists that now, as before the Rebellion, the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that neither Congress, President, nor any other department of the Government, has any more right to discard, repudiate, or ignore its authority now, than they had before the war began. The war maintained its supremacy, instead of overthrowing it. It preserved the Union instead of destroying it. And as it is the sworn duty of the Executive to "maintain and defend" the supremacy of the Constitution, President Johnson declares it to be his purpose to do this against all men, of whatever section or whatever party, or with whatever motive they may assail and resist it.

The *Tribune* assumes that the President's denunciations were directed against the Union majorities in Congress. We do not so regard it. The men named by him, he has never recognized as representatives of the Union party. The principles they avow on this point have never been accepted as the principles of the Union party. In neither House of Congress will a majority of that party assent to those principles or adopt them as their own. It is quite true that through the construction of the committees, the control of legislation has been substantially lodged in their hands—but this does not identify the Union majorities with the principles avowed, or render them obnoxious to the censures and charges which these principles justly incur. It is perfectly well known, moreover, that the direct and outrageous personal assaults made by the three men named upon the President, afforded ample provocation, if not justification, for this language towards them. One of them had openly charged him with usurpation which would have cost a king his head. Another had spoken of him as a "presidential obstacle to be removed." This is not language calculated to conciliate or soothe a President of strong convictions, and conscious of the uprightness and sincerity of his intentions.

The *Tribune* furthermore belies the position of the President when he speaks of him as desiring the admission to Congress of the "red-handed foes" of the nation's life. This is undoubtedly the calumny upon which the President's foes will mainly rely in the prosecution of their crusade against him. But it cannot deceive or mislead the people. President Johnston has never said one word nor one syllable capable of any such construction. Over and over again he has conceded the right of Congress to require unadulterated and unmistakable *loyalty* as a qualification for a seat in Congress, and to prescribe any oath it deems necessary as a *test* of that loyalty. In the very speech which elicits the *Tribune's* denunciations, this sentiment is asserted in language incapable of being misunderstood. But he does insist that loyal men—men who have never been for an hour disloyal—men who have perilled fortune, family, life, everything dear to them in defense of the Union—men elected by loyal constituents and representing loyal districts, shall not be excluded simply because they belong to States of which the Rebels once held temporary and short-lived possession. Nobody has denied the right of Congress to exclude men like Davis, Toombs, Stephens, or any men who plotted the disruption and downfall of the American Union, or who *aided* that disruption after it had been plotted by others. But why should men like Maynard, Stokes, Taylor, from Tennessee, or Johnson, from Arkansas, be excluded? They were never traitors. They never for an instant aided or countenanced, by word or act, the infamous designs of the Rebellion. Why should they be confounded with those who did? "Their admission," says the *Tribune*, "while excluding others, will nowise pacify, nor satisfy, nor placate the South; on the contrary, it will intensify her hatred." Very likely—but it will do *justice*—it will vindicate the principles of the Constitution—it will draw a line of distinction between loyal men and traitors. Are not these objects of some importance? Is it not worth while to show the nation that, now the war is over, loyal men are to be recognized as deserving well of the republic, and not to be involved in precisely the same condemnation with traitors and Rebels? When the *Tribune* will bring its radical friends in Congress to act in this direction, it will have done much towards averting the conflict which it professes to deprecate between the executive and legislative departments of the Government. *The exclusion of loyal men from Congress*, in violation alike of their rights and of the Constitution, is the main if not the sole cause of the present difference of sentiment between them.

If the Union majority in Congress had been in its action true to the principles of the Union party, and had not allowed itself to be swerved from those principles by the adroit and reckless machinations of men who have with them no sympathy whatever, this conflict never would have arisen. Whenever that majority can throw off the influences by which it has been thus misled, and come back to its original and true position, that conflict will end, and all the dangers which now seem to be impending over the Union party and the country will be forever "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." We shall not readily or willingly despair of a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

President Johnson and the Radicals—The Issue Before the Country.

From the Herald.

The late unanswerable veto message of President Johnson so clearly defines his fixed policy of Southern restoration, and his late emphatic speech against Thaddeus Stevens and that school of radicals draws so distinctly the line of division between them and the Administration that the rank and file of the Republican party must take one side or the other. The double dealing game which has thus far been so successfully played before the people by the Republican leaders, of noisy professions of adhesion to President Johnson, while employing all their strength to coerce him into submission, or "to do without him," by the independent power of a two-thirds majority in each House of Congress, is a game which, in the first trial in the Senate, has failed, and failed so signally that there is the end of it. But the question still remains to be settled whether the Southern restoration policy of Andrew Johnson or that of Thaddeus Stevens shall prevail.

From present appearances there is nothing to indicate a coming compromise. The majority of each branch of Congress, though stunned and staggered by the veto, and the supplemental speech from the White House, still maintain a compact and belligerent front, still hold fast to the fanatic Stevens and his committee of reconstruction, and have defiantly declared for the indefinite exclusion of the excluded Southern States, in view of the necessity of their reconstruction upon the basis of negro suffrage or the exclusion of the black race from the basis of Federal representation. In plainer terms, the issue joined between the President is simply this:—The President contends that loyal representatives from the Southern States reconstructed on his conditions are now entitled to admission into Congress. The radical majority in each house say no; and are resolved, if possible, to keep those States out of Congress and our national politics until after the next Presidential election.

This is the issue—whether the Southern States, complying with the satisfactory conditions laid down by President Johnson, shall be restored to Congress, law and order, industry and trade, as fast as possible, or shall be kept back, under a mixed commission of military and civil laws and officers, and under the pressure of distrust, stagnation, bankruptcy, and demoralization, till after the next Presidential election of 1868. The President protests against the policy of Congress; Congress repudiates the policy of the President, and consequently there must be an appeal to the people. It is understood that, pursuant to a late Congressional caucus of the Republicans, they have appointed a campaign committee in view of this year's Northern State elections, and especially those of next autumn, from New York to California. The contest before the people, therefore, will soon be formally opened.

It will be the business of this Congressional committee to furnish the Republicans throughout the country with electioneering documents in support of the policy of Stevens and his reconstruction directory, as the new Republican platform. It ought to be the business of the Republican endorsers of the President's policy to fight this electioneering system with the same weapons, for here is the all-important point in the case. President Johnson has not gone and does not intend to go over to the skeleton remains of the Chicago Democracy. His contest with Thaddeus Stevens he intends to fight out inside the Republican lines. He adheres to the Union party and the principles of the Baltimore Convention of 1864. He adheres to the Union programme of his illustrious predecessor, Abraham Lincoln, and, holding this position, he is prepared to stand the test of an appeal from Congress to the people. That this is the course which President Johnson will pursue we are well assured. If the Republican party, therefore, as now organized, shall be broken to pieces next fall, from a foolish adhesion to Thaddeus Stevens, it is not the Chicago Democracy, but the Union party of the Administration that will take its place in the next Congress.

The integrity of the party in power depends upon its adhesion to the Administration, and this adhesion depends upon the President's Southern policy, with which the country is satisfied. As for the next Presidential election, whether in the interim the outside Southern States shall or shall not be restored to Congress and to a voice in that election, General Grant, the idol of the army, will be the choice of the people. The advantages and the probabilities of this present contest between Andrew Johnson and Thaddeus Stevens are all in favor of the Administration in an appeal to the people.

Alexander H. Stephens.

From the World.

The *Tribune* publishes editorially just commendation of the speech made by Alexander H. Stephens before the Georgia Legislature, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. "We frankly accord to this address," says the *Tribune*, "the praise of being perhaps the best yet proceeding from any citizen south of Mason and Dixon's line. It contains some good advice to his constituents, and some sound views on public affairs." We are glad to repeat and indorse this praise. Its source and its evident sincerity give it a value unperceived by its author, as bearing on the question of Southern representation in Congress.

We put it to the *Tribune* to consider whether men holding the views and cherishing the sentiments expressed by Mr. Stephens in his late speech, would not be more useful in a public station than rusting in the obscurity of private life. It is the policy of that paper and its political confederates to ostracize from public life the whole class of what it styles "ex-Rebels." We think, on the contrary, that a truly repentant Rebel, if he has been able and conspicuous, is the best apostle of loyalty. If we wished to cure the Radicals of their delusion, we know of few men whom, as missionaries for this purpose, we would prefer to Mr. Greeley, if we could only convert him. Mr. Beecher's accession to President Johnson's supporters will do more to proselyte Republicans than could be accomplished by a score of the best Democrats in the country. If we could see Sumner, and Thaddeus Stevens, and Wendell Phillips, and Garrison, dropping like autumn leaves into the lap of Reconstruction, we should proclaim, on the most convincing grounds, that the summer of radicalism is past, its harvest ended, and the country saved. The same argument applies with equal force to what the *Tribune* calls the "ex-Rebels," a phrase which carries an admission that they are Rebels no longer. In proportion as they are men of position, sagacity, eloquence, and address, it is the more important that they should be selected for official prominence. Mr. Stephens was of infinitely more service to the Rebellion as Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, than he could have been as a private citizen. His late speech is of far more value, it will command more attention, and exert a more potent influence, from the fact that he has just been elected by Georgia as one of her United States Senators. But if the radical policy is persisted in—if this able and eloquent advocate of the Union has the door of the Senate slammed in his face, and is remanded to the obscurity of his plantation—his salutary influence will be in a great measure lost, for want of an appropriate sphere of exertion. He will be of as little account as the "village Hampdens," or the "mute, inglorious Miltons" of Gray's "Elegy." The South needs statesmen; she needs men of moderation, sagacity, personal honor, and political experience; she needs men in whom she does, and we safely may, confide, to guide her counsels, and water with patriotic assiduity the replanted and budding tree of Southern Unionism. But if present loyalty is not permitted to atone for past rebellion, the South will be given over to the guidance of upstarts and nobodies, and will flounder on nobody can tell whither. We make the following extract from the *Tribune's* commendatory article:—

It is of more consequence to inquire what Mr Stephens proposes for the future. He does not leave us in doubt on this any more than on the other point:—"We should accept the issues of the war, and abide by them in good faith." What are the issues thus settled? First, that Georgia is in the Union, not out of it; and that "the whole United States, therefore, is now, without question, our country, to be cherished and defended as such by all our hearts and by all our arms." That at least is something. Next, slavery has been destroyed. Whether for better or for worse is not important; it is gone and the new state of things is to be accepted. Many changes must follow. Old codes of law become obsolete. For the negroes wise and humane laws should be made. Mr. Stephens uses language which for a Southerner of this generation is remarkable: "Ample and full protection should be secured to them, so that they may start equal before the law in the possession and enjoyment of all rights of personal liberty and property." That has even a flavor of the Declaration in it. Could Mr. Stephens but persuade his Georgia Legislature to frame such opinions into statutes! He praises the fidelity of the negro in time past; admits his capacity for improvement, and correctly lays down the principle that the object of government is the good of the governed, including those of African descent, "looking to the greatest attainable advancement, improvement, and progress, physical intellectual, and moral, of all classes and conditions within their rightful jurisdiction." Again, "All obstacles, if there be any, should be removed, which can possibly hinder or retard the blacks to the extent of their capacity." Education should be open to them, not only for their own sake, but for that of the community. "It is difficult," says Mr Stephens, very explicitly and sensibly, "to conceive a greater evil or curse than could befall our country, stricken and distressed as it now is, for so large a portion of its population as this case will quite probably constitute among us hereafter, to be reared in ignorance, depravity, and vice." Again we say, could but this belief of Mr. Stephens be translated in Georgia law, and into law for all the Southern States, the problems of reconstruction were amazingly simplified. We wish the State Legislatures might take the advice of their counsellor to "do the best they can with their problem." Sure they may be that somehow the problem has got to be solved, and can by no means be shirked or shuffled out of sight.

The point on which we wish to fix attention is the *Tribune's* admission that it is eminently desirable that the wise and enlightened views of Mr. Stephens should be generally adopted at the South. Supposing it to be true, as the *Tribune* insinuates, that Mr. Stephens is in advance of his section, what likelier method can be suggested of bringing them up to his standard, than to reinforce his influence by recognizing his claims to the high office his fellow-citizens have spontaneously conferred upon him, and of which, by urgent persistence, they have extorted his acceptance? The fact, the circumstances, and the unanimity of his election attest their confidence in him. The wise and statesmanlike advice he has given them ought to recommend him to ours. If Congress persists in its mad policy; if it rejects his claims and consigns him to obscurity, how can it justify its action to the reasonable and Union loving people of the country?

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By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

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First-class Hotels,
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FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way. **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

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One door below Seventh street.
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The most liberal discount allowed.
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G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
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Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20 smw3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 9

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 19

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of the property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year, whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET,

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

ITALIAN MACCARONI,

VERMICELLI,

PARMASAN CHEESE.

FRESH IMPORTED.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 19

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5 20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 12 1 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BAN

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

5 20S. 7·30s, WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

OPENING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

WILL OPEN,

THURSDAY, MARCH 1,

A NEW LINE OF [2 26 12t

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

6 24 § 708 CHESNUT STREET

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses Travelling Bags, Satchels Dressing Cases Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases China and Gilt Ornaments Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes Perfumery, Soaps Fans Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments Steel Jewelry Jet Goods, Corpellan Goods, Bracelets, Neck ties, Gents' Canes, Studs, Sleeve Buttons Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards Steel and Plated Chains Watch Keys, Shawl Pins Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Lominos, Dice Chessmen Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases 2 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Or all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

A FINE MASONIC CEREMONY.—A few days since we noticed the death of William H. Adams, Esq., who for a long time had been the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Freemasons of the State of Pennsylvania. Being much distinguished for his eminence in the Order and his devotion to its interests, it was determined to hold in his memory a "Lodge of Sorrow." The members of Washington Lodge, and of Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter, with both of which organizations Mr. Adams was connected, after deliberation selected yesterday afternoon as the time at which the Lodge should be held, and the ceremonial was conducted conjointly by the officers of both bodies.

A "Lodge of Sorrow," which is a customary thing upon the death of an eminent Mason in the Old World, has been seldom held in America, and is of very rare occurrence in Philadelphia. At it the dignitaries of the Order, together with all the companions of the deceased, unite in testifying to his virtues, lamenting his loss, and urging each other to profit by his good example. All the pomp of ceremonial for which the Order is so celebrated is employed in making the services solemn and impressive, and music, both vocal and instrumental, adds to the solemnity.

The Lodge was held yesterday afternoon, in the Grand Lodge room at the Masonic Hall, in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and was conducted by William J. Kelly, Worshipful Master of Washington Lodge. Hundreds of Masons were present, among them many of our most eminent and influential citizens. The instrumental music consisting of an orchestra of forty pieces, was under the direction of Professors Cunnington and Ritter, and the vocal music under the direction of Professor Aaron Taylor. Of course none but Masons were present, and all who took part were connected with the Order.

After opening the Lodge in due form, William B. Reed, Past Master of Washington Lodge, offered a series of resolutions commemorative of the virtues of William H. Adams, and expressing deep sorrow at his loss. They were seconded by Henry J. White, of Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter, and were adopted. The Master of the Lodge then began the ceremonies by requesting the Chaplain, Rev Robert A. Pattison, to offer up a prayer. After the prayer there was music, and then selections of Scriptures were read.

For fully half an hour the Masonic ceremonies continued, solemn music interspersing the exhortations of the officers, as one after another the great lights of Masonry were extinguished in testimony to the sorrow all felt for the dead. The members present then formed in procession to pay the last Masonic honors at the tomb of the deceased. This tomb, reared in the Lodge-room, was beautifully decorated with natural flowers. The scene, as the hundreds present performed the last sad honors—the lights darkened—the orchestra playing a solemn dirge, was impressively grand. When the ceremony culminated, and each Mason laid the evergreen upon the tomb of the dead, many dropped a tear, so deeply were they affected.

Then followed the exhortations to profit by the good example of the deceased, and anthems swelled in glory to God for His goodness. As the ceremony proceeded the lights were re-lit, to show that the mourning was ended, and after all was over, the Chaplain announced "The will of God is accomplished. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

An interesting eulogy upon the deceased was then pronounced by Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, after which the large assemblage dispersed, much affected by the ceremony through which they had passed. The great excellence of the music, both vocal and instrumental, added very much to the interest of the occasion.

A NEW AND PALATIAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.—Passing along Second street, below Market, yesterday afternoon, our attention was attracted to a business improvement in that locality which deserves more than a passing notice. We allude to the new and magnificent Silk and Dry Goods House of Edwin Hall & Co., No. 28 South Second street. For fourteen years past this enterprising firm have transacted business at No. 26 South Second street, but their operations of late years have been of such an extensive character, particularly in both the wholesale and retail silk trade, that their old establishment, although a large store, was found to be totally inadequate to their constantly increasing business, their silk trade alone being fully as large as that of any house in Philadelphia for several years past.

In order to meet the greatly increased business of the firm, an enlargement of space was found to be absolutely necessary, and Mr. Hall negotiated for and purchased the two adjoining properties on the south, and has converted them into a truly palatial place of business, and the firm have the proud satisfaction of possessing one of the finest silk and dry goods establishments, on the longest, most noted, and crowded business thoroughfare in the United States, which Second street undoubtedly is. There are probably more dry goods stores on Second street than all the other streets of Philadelphia combined, and the business of the street is constantly on the increase, and stores are continually being added to it both north and south. The supposed extension of business westward does not in the least affect the trade of Second street, and, from its geographical position, it must ever remain a great business thoroughfare.

The new store of Edwin Hall & Co. presents a striking appearance. As completed it displays a fine brick front of four stories, with immense bulk windows, furnished with single plates of clear French glass. The store extends from Second street back to Strawberry street, and is divided into three compartments or stories. The arrangement for light is admirable, and is a principal feature of the establishment. Two immense transepts in the roof pour a flood of light over every department of the store. Apertures of such size have been cut through the different floorings to the transept mentioned that, standing at the front door, the eye can penetrate to the rear of the third story. The first floor is devoted to the sale of silks, embroideries, white goods and dress goods of every style and variety, many of which are imported by the firm; and also for the sale of cloths, cassimeres, hosiery, table linens and furnishing goods generally. A dark room, furnished with strong gas lights, has been fitted up at the rear of the first floor, to display silks by gas light, a novel and useful contrivance.

The second floor, front, is used as the cloak department, most of which are manufactured for the firm. The centre of the second floor is the shawl department, and the rear of said floor is devoted to wholesale business. The entire spacious third floor, the entrance to which is on Strawberry street, is used only for the wholesale trade. The firm employ nearly fifty assistants, and one secret of the success of the house consists in the fact that employees and employers have a reciprocal feeling of interest in the success and welfare of each other. The comfort of the employees is attended to, for the firm have had a large room in the rear of the third floor neatly fitted up as a retiring room for the lady attendants of the store, where they eat their meals and pass their leisure time pleasantly. Altogether the new store is an honor to Philadelphia, and reflects great credit on its projector. It will be opened for the transaction of business on Thursday morning.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.—The Eleventh Annual Commencement of the Hahnemannian Institute was held last evening, in the Hall of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Filbert street, above Eleventh, in the presence of a large and intelligent audience. Dr. C. D. Walters, President, occupied the Chair.

The Valedictory Address was delivered by J. Heber Smith. It was received with much favor by the audience, and at the conclusion the speaker was greeted with applause. The following is a list of the graduates:—

1. W. L. Arrowsmith, M. D.
3. Lewis H. Willard, Yellow Fever.
4. Edwin S. Anderson, Erysipelas.
5. Isaiah Dever, M. D., Examination of the Sick.
6. Benjamin C. Woodbury, Purpura.
8. Sumner H. Boynton, Hahnemannianism, the true Science of Homœopathy.
9. Aquila B. Lippincott, Dysentery.
10. Joseph J. Currie, Typhoid Fever.
11. Silas Griffith, the Homœopathic Law of Cure.
12. Ziba D. Walter, Placenta Prævia.
13. Jacob G. Streets, Physiology of Impregnation.
14. Rufus E. Belding, Man and Disease.
16. Edwin H. Trego, M. D., Acute Peritonitis.
17. George H. Parsell, The Liver and its Diseases.
18. Rev. David Packer, Philosophical View of the Law of Cure.
19. Milton D. Lichtenwalner, Proving of Cistus Canadensis.
20. David L. Dreibelbis, The Blood.
21. John E. Barnaby, Embryonic and Fœtal Circulation.
22. Edward P. Small, The Influence of the Soul on the Body.
23. J. Heber Smith, Puerperal Mania.
24. Charles S. Wilson, Phthisis Pulmonalis.
25. J. Benson Voak, Dysentery.
26. Richard T. Harman, What Shall We Eat?
27. Harry E. Williams, Typhus Fever.
28. Rev. Charles D. Herbert, A. M., The Phenomena of Taking Cold.
29. Maximilian Werder, Embryonic and Fœtal Life.
30. Thomas H. Smith, Homœopathy versus Nosology.
31. Charles Arthur, Dystocia.
32. James B. Owens, M. D., Duties of the Physician.
34. Nathan Wiggin, Homœopathy and Allopathy Contrasted.
35. John C. Richards, M. D., Double Inclined Plane.
36. Clarence T. Campbell, M. D., Anæsthesia.
37. George B. Sawtelle, Scarlatina.
39. Alfred Shepherd, M. D., The Duties and Conduct of the Physician.
40. J. Emery Voak, M. D., Our Mission.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The subject of hygiene, at the present time, is one of paramount importance to the people, and any action on the part of public bodies must prove to be of general interest. The Board of Health, whose proceedings are necessarily and justly private, have given the subject much attention, and at a meeting of this body, held yesterday, the following preamble and resolutions were agreed to:—

Whereas, The public feeling, in view of the possible visitation of cholera during the ensuing season, has been manifestly looking to this Board for the institution of all precautionary measures at their command; and

Whereas, A desire to avoid all appearance of interference with the action of Councils has hitherto induced them patiently to await provision by that branch of the city Government for thorough and systematic cleaning of the streets, until now two months of the current year have expired; therefore

Resolved, That upon complaint of the sanitary inspectors of the wards of the city, the Board hereby declare the streets in their present filthy condition nuisances prejudicial to public health; and in conformity with the written opinion of the proper law officer on file in this office, the President is hereby authorized and instructed unless Councils at their next stated meeting institute measures for the immediate removal of the nuisance complained of, to advertise for proposals and proceed forthwith to effect this work of necessity.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to each branch of Councils by the Clerk of this Board.

HATS AND CAPS.

T E M P L E

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

128tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,

In store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE W. HILL,

2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD street.

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 266. { Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a Duplicate thereof at the office of JESSE LIGHTFOOT, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY SECOND WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 198. { Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of JESSE LIGHTFOOT, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, Page 39.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE FIRST WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 179. { On the North by Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Curtin street, On the West by Fifth street,

Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

At the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, And a Duplicate thereof at the office of CHARLES S. CLOSE, Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District, No. 331 REED street.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, page 35.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FIFTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 203. { North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of THOMAS DALY, Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District, No. 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Do , .) 24 lawt 3 29

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,

(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,

AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m

AMUSEMENTS.

RILEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.

Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS! SECOND WEEK OF THE ICE WITCH. THIS EVENING,

will be repeated THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON! The magnificent scenic Drama, in four acts,

THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;

OR

THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.

It will be presented with its Beautiful Scenery, by Charles S. Getz, Elegant Appointments, Surprising Transformations, Charming Music, Wonderful Effects, Mad'lle Teresa Wood and Corps de Ballet, the full strength of the Star Company, and every other attraction that during the past week has helped it to its present UNEQUALLED POPULARITY.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 3, NINETY-FIFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. THE ICE WITCH.

Admission to Matinees, 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents. Doors open at 1·15. Curtain rises at 2·15.

Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00. Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock. The last nights of the brilliant engagement of MR. J. S. CLARKE are drawing near.

WEDNESDAY—DOUBLE BILL.

The new local Comedy, THE MEMBER FROM PIKE. THE MEMBER FROM PIKE.

Demosthenes Torrent........Mr. J. S. CLARKE

The favorite old Comedy of PAUL PRY. "I've just popped in."

Paul Pry........Mr. J. S. CLARKE

THURSDAY—THE MEMBER FROM PIKE, with other entertainments.

FRIDAY—A BILL OF GREAT VARIETY, for the benefit of MR. J. S. CLARKE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock. EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF "SAM." SECOND WEEK OF MR. CHANFRAU. AS "SAM," "YOU KNOW, YOU KNOW." Aided by OLIVE LOGAN, C. T. PARSLOE, and the author, DE WALDEN.

MONDAY NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT

"SAM." "SAM." "SAM."
"SAM." "SAM." "SAM."
"SAM." "SAM." "SAM."

Sam........Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura........OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Tiger........C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett........DE WALDEN
General Rosyln........Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley........Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Rosyln........Mrs. Thayer
Emily Cropley........Mrs. T. A. Creese

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF CHANFRAU. TO-NIGHT—CHANFRAU'S "SAM."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH. BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY. EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES, Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces, Delightful Ballads, Comic Pantomimes, GENIUS—NOVELTY—MERIT.

Amusements of all nations combined. Star Dramatic Company. Grand Corps de Ballet. Ethiopian and Pantomime Corps.

Evening—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7·30. FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES AND CHILDREN Matinees will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2·30.

BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT. SIGNORA JOVETTA, THE GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE.

Mr. J. W. Smith, and his grand Corps-de-Ballet, Mr. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Butler, Mr. S. Hemple, Mr. J. Pilgrim, the South American Brothers, Mr. W. H. Mathews, Mr. J. M. Mortimer, Mr. R. Kelly, Mr. J. Keegan, Master Barry, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, NO. 833 MARKET Street. EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION. EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION. WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN. WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN. THE MAMMOTH BABY, THREE YEARS OLD. THE MAMMOTH BABY, THREE YEARS OLD. WEIGHING ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO AND A-HALF POUNDS. And one thousand other LIVING CURIOSITIES. 2 27 6t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

A splendid assortment of

COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES, FOR MASQUERADES,

Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the

COSTUMERY,

Of twenty-five years' establishment,

No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.

Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.

W. C. DESMOND,

2 20 lm No. 917 RACE Street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED still on exhibition. 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.

Also, a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 3 24

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,

5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-ware.

3 30§

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8§

ROBERT P. BENDER,

COAL DEALER,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 16 6m

Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria. W. H. McCAFFERTY,

2 16 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 1·00 A. M., and 4·30 and 9·05 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·36, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44, and 10·28 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M. Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·23 and 11·50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·4 P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rate upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT THUS:

LEAVE.

Erie Express	at	7·30 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No 1	"	10·00 "
Fast Line	"	12·00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4·00 "
Paoli Train, No 2	"	5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7·30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11·10 "

ARRIVE

Cincinnati Express	at	1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9·30 "
Erie Express	"	11·20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	"	4·40 "
Day Express	"	5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

§5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until Further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent. Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

READING RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS. WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·20 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6·00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express .... $3·00

At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express .... 2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Daily, except Sundays.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train, Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

1865.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11·10 A. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·30 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.

No change of cars between Erie and New York.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
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NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut

5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

Congressional Debate.

A MORNING contemporary very justly commends the decorum observed in a recent discussion in the Senate between Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine. But there is something else needed besides good temper and courtesy, and that is proper order in debate. At present all the rules that ought to govern the discussions of a well-regulated deliberative body are almost entirely disregarded. The real subject before either House of Congress is rarely considered. The member who has the floor may ramble off from the matter in hand in the most discursive manner, and if he should be required to speak to the question, he pleads the liberty that has been accorded to others to talk about anything and everything, and is sustained in that claim.

Now, we submit that this want of any appropriate method in debate at Washington is very reprehensible. It is unworthy of the highest legislative assemblage in the country, which should be exemplary in every particular of approved parliamentary etiquette and system. Under the license of speech now allowed the public interests seriously suffer. The sessions of Congress are wasted in idle, and, sometimes, violent and acrimonious harangues, to no good purpose whatever. Measures of the greatest moment to the welfare of the nation are thrust aside day after day and week after week, to give gentlemen an opportunity of delivering speeches for political effect at home, thousands of copies of which are afterwards printed and circulated through the mails at a heavy cost to the Post Office Department.

Everybody who reads the newspapers must be aware that much of the time of the present Congress has been taken up with windy declamations about propositions upon which all that need be said, or can be said, has already been said by a hundred members over and over again, while questions of vital concern to the commerce, the finances, and the industry of the nation, demanding immediate consideration, are neglected. In this manner much of the really practical and most important business of each session is crowded into its few closing days, when it is either hurried through without suitable deliberation, or postponed altogether. It was publicly stated only a short time ago, that about sixty odd members of Congress had prepared speeches on the subject of "reconstruction," and that the order of delivery had been arranged. Yet it is hard to see what profit the country is to derive from so much verbosity.

But besides neglect of those interests which should be promptly attended to, the people are made to pay an enormous sum of money for legislative service that is not rendered. In addition to the salaries of Representatives, and clerks, and messengers, and reporters, and the whole host of Congressional stipendiaries, there are the immense outlays for printing cart-loads of documents, for stationery, for books, and the innumerable other matters that make up the expense account of each Congressional session. For all this large aggregate of public money annually drawn from the Treasury, the people get very little, comparatively, in return.

This is a serious and a growing evil, that ought to be corrected. The first step towards a reform is a well-ordered and firmly enforced system of debate. Whatever may be for the time the specific question actually before either House, each speaker should be rigorously confined to it, and no deviation allowed on any pretense. Under such a rule much more business might be accomplished. Matters of pressing importance, when once entitled to the attention of either branch of Congress to the exclusion for the time of other topics, would stand a better chance of being duly considered and disposed of; and finally, if each session should not be shortened and made less expensive, there would at any rate be more substantial service rendered.

Cannot, therefore, some reform in this matter be effected, and will not some member or members of Congress take the initiative in bringing it about?

HON. WILLARD SAULSBURY, of Delaware, has an unenviable record, and its blemishes will probably not be removed by such a remark as the Associated Press attributes to him yesterday. In reply to the question whether he believed that the Senate ought to have received as members persons elected by the Rebel Legislature of a Southern State, during the progress of the Rebellion, he said:—"That never having recognized the right of a State to go out of the Union, and assume independent relations in reference to the Government, a State would not, in his opinion, be entitled to representation in Congress while at war against the Government, but when peace came she was entitled to representation."

This sentence, although probably the vaguest ever uttered in the halls of the Capitol, seems to us to mean that none of the Southern States were ever in a state of war, and that consequently it would have been the duty of the Senate to receive any persons elected by a Southern commonwealth during the last four years. When he made such a reply Mr. SAULSBURY spoke for the Democratic party, and when we find men who frankly admit that, during a state of war, the Rebels in arms were entitled to representation in the Congress of that Government against which they were battling, there need be no surprise at the sight presented to-day of Senators favoring the admission of traitors who have refused to utter a word of repentance, to take a loyal oath, or confess even by one single action that they regret their course, and acknowledge it a crime against the law.

American Anti-Incrustator.

Among the recent inventions introduced to the public is the American Anti Incrustator, a practical and reliable apparatus for removing scale from the interior of steam-boilers, and preventing its formation. Numerous tests have already been made in this city and elsewhere, and all with the same surprising results. In every instance where the Anti-Incrustator has been applied it has been successful in removing the scale, no matter whether the scale formed was the thirty-second part of an inch or an inch and more in thickness.

Some pieces of this formation of the earthy salts, half an inch thick, have been shown to us, which the old-fashioned method of boiler cleaning by pick and scraper, failed to remove, which has been thoroughly and effectively taken from the interior of boilers by this simple instrument, after being in use a few weeks or months, and that, too, without producing the least injury to the boiler. It does away with the expensive appliances of scale powders, molasses, tobacco, and other matters so deleterious to boilers, and requires no stoppage of mills, manufactories, or steamboats to cleanse them. The scale becomes loose through the action of the Anti-Incrustator, and falls to the bottom of the boiler, from which it is easily blown or taken out.

In hard limestone regions, where boilers form scale rapidly, this wonderful arrangement has entirely prevented any of this dangerous incrustation to gather; and through its agency clean boilers can at all times be secured, and a large saving effected in the fuel consumed. In Philadelphia, and, indeed, the whole country, where so many thousands of steam boilers are used, the Anti-Incrustator is an institution of very great value, as by its introduction, besides the saving in the expensive item of fuel, boilers are much less liable to explosion; and in this particular alone its merits are of so momentous a character that every person running a steam engine should have one placed in each boiler.

The President of the Company, John C. Cresson, Esq., has thoroughly investigated this matter, and from his well-known standing in the scientific world, and that of Messrs. John Edgar Thomson, Daniel H. Rockhill, James Harper, William G. Moorhead, William H. Gatzmer, and H. G. Leisenring, the gentlemen associated with him in the Board of Directors, who have given the subject much attention, the public will at once have confidence in the Anti-Incrustator, and use it.

The testimonials in its behalf are all that could be desired. Messrs. Chase, Sharpe & Thomson say they regard it as of the "utmost importance, because it thoroughly removes the scale and prevents new scale from forming," it saves fuel, and "adds to the safety of life and limb" from its non-explosive qualities. Messrs. J. & S. Lees, of Conshohocken, thought so much of its working in their old boilers that they have had it placed in their new ones. Captain Alexander H. Shultze recommends it for all seagoing steamship boilers, and says that his experience leads him to the conviction that it "is the only invention thus far that will clean boilers of scale and prevent its formation." Messrs. Harris & Stotesbury, Sugar Refiners, state that "clean boilers can be guaranteed at all times and under all circumstances." Messrs. Sharp & Hawkins say it "is a great saving of fuel, as well as a great protection to the boilers." Messrs. Bolton, Dykeman & Co.'s testimony is that "it has done its work in the most admirable manner, and they are glad to say that through its use their boilers are free from scale." Before its introduction these gentlemen used various methods to clean their boilers, but all proved unsuccessful. Messrs. William B. Thomas & Co. "consider the Anti-Incrustator as of very great value, and would not consent to its removal from their boilers on any account." Mr. Howell Evans, besides specifying its importance in removing the scale, says "it saves fuel, and believes it to be a great safeguard against explosions."

For the testimonials in detail we refer our readers to the advertisement of the Company in another column.

THE results of some of the earlier silver mining companies are such as to warrant the belief that silver mining is to be a great and profitable business. Silver bullion "bricks" are beginning to come forward as a basis of dividends, and all who would participate in these profits should go into some good company. The North American Mining Company offers an excellent opportunity to secure a very desirable interest in this business. This company is not a stock speculating company, but is started for legitimate mining, and owns in fee simple some very valuable mines. It has ordered some of its machinery, and is expected to be in full operation early the coming summer. The mines are now being opened and worked with vigor, and rich ore is being taken out. The office is No. 327 Walnut street. Alfred Fassitt, Esq., is the President; T. S. Emory, Esq., Treasurer; and R. B. Fitts, Esq., Secretary, from whom full information may be obtained in reference to the company and its prospects.

—Rev. Alexander Campbell, the leader in the reform in the Baptist Church, popularly known as "Campbellism," died in Kentucky lately. Campbell was a debater, and his controversies with Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Robert Dale Owen, Rev. Mr. Rice, Presbyterian clergyman, and others, on theological points, have been published and widely read.

AMERICAN

ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

A Practical and Reliable Apparatus

FOR

Removing Scale from Boilers,

AND

PREVENTING ITS FORMATION.

The vast increase of steam power throughout the world, and its varied and multiplied applications to all the pursuits of civilized life, have, of necessity, made the question, "How can the use of so important and indispensable an agent as steam be rendered safer and more economical?" one of vital importance. That there are most serious difficulties attending its use, and that these well-known difficulties add greatly to the expense, as well as to the danger to be apprehended, few persons will deny who have had any experience in the use of the steam boiler. It is to one of the most dangerous, as well as the most expensive, of these well known difficulties, that your attention is now invited, viz: the formation of the deposit in steam boilers known to engineers as "scale" or "incrustation," formed out of the earthy salts passed into the boiler with the water used in the generation of steam. It will be readily acknowledged that one of the most serious difficulties attending the use of the steam engine, especially in sea-going steamers, and in limestone regions, arises from the rapid destruction of the boiler, caused by the adhesion of this scale, or incrustation, to the tubes, flues, and, in fact, to the whole inner surface of the boiler—so far, at least, as that surface is brought in immediate contact with the *water*.

It is well known that the calcareous deposit formed by the process of evaporating water into steam causes a stony incrustation to attach itself firmly to the interior surface of the boiler; and when this is allowed to continue for any length of time without interruption, it incorporates itself so firmly and so completely with the metal of the boiler, as to become a part of the boiler itself—with this disadvantage, however, that it is a very imperfect conductor of heat. The crust thus formed is frequently from a quarter of an inch to an inch or more in thickness. Indeed, it very frequently chokes or fills up the tubes of marine, locomotive, and stationary boilers; and thus the destruction of the tubes, if not the whole boiler, becomes inevitable.

Hitherto this very expensive annoyance has caused engineers to resort to a great many expedients in order to get rid of so destructive an agent—such as a variety of scale powders, molasses, tobacco, etc.; but all these remedies have eventually proved that they are worse than the scale, the adhesion of which they were intended to prevent, as the action of acetic acid (into which most of them resolve themselves) on the face of the valves and cylinder has fully proved.

The reason why a remedy fully equal to the importance of the demand has not hitherto been discovered, is believed to be, that the subtile and most powerful agent by which this scale or incrustation may be repelled from the iron of the boiler, has either been entirely overlooked, or at least not duly considered.

The result of experiments made by the most competent engineers and scientific men, may briefly be summed up as follows:—

"Scale, being a non-conductor of heat, prevents the heat imparted to the metallic surface of the boiler from being readily taken up by the water. Reliable authorities report 1-16 of scale equal to a loss of 14 7 per cent. of heat in fuel. The plates of a boiler never get hotter than the water when it is in contact with them, whatever may be the outside temperature, and the water never gets hotter than some 330 deg. under one hundred pounds pressure. Clean boiler-plates would therefore last for years; but when coated with scale, and thus removed from direct contact with the water, they become so overheated as to deteriorate in quantity and quality. This burning out of the boiler plates is one great cause of repair, equal, in many instances, to as high as twenty-five per cent., and from ten to forty per cent. in waste of fuel." But the most important fact is, that when the scale gets thick, and the plates consequently very hot, the former is liable to crack off, and bring the water in contact with the over-heated metal, thus causing a sudden and violent action which frequently results in destructive explosion and loss of life.

To prevent this formation called "scale," as well as remove it when it has already been formed, our Anti-Incrustator, we believe, will prove itself to be no less effective in its action than it is simple in its form. Availing ourselves of the presence of an agency the existence of which has been fully proved, on the highest scientific authority, as existing, we have only to adopt means to make this agency conservative and useful. The Anti-Incrustator is placed in the *steam room* of the boiler near the *top*, where the steam is as dry as possible; and all mineral atoms, instead of being attracted to, are repelled from, the inner surface of the boiler, and may be blown out by opening the surface or blow-off cock once or *twice each* day. That the means thus adopted are wonderfully and amply effective in the accomplishment of the end so much to be desired, the accompanying testimonials of those having the Anti-Incrustator in use abundantly prove.

With respect to the cost of making this attachment, the outlay necessary to place it on every boiler (only one hundred dollars) will afford a profitable investment, as the following statement of the expenses attending the mere opening and *partial* cleaning of seven boilers will show. This statement was given by a gentleman in Philadelphia, himself a mill-owner. He therefore speaks from experience:—

"The fact is, that in opening and shutting up a set of seven boilers, for the purpose of cleansing or scaling them properly, by pick or scraper (always very injurious to the boiler), over the fire-bed alone, the estimate will not be less than as follows:—

Seven boilers, at $12	$84 00
Seven gum-rings for heads	7 00
Engineer's wages, six days, at $2	12 00
One cleansing will cost every six months	$103 00

"Or the cost of the usual cleansing in July and January will be $206."

The above estimate does not, however, take into consideration the important matter of *lost time* in the production of the work to be done—such as the mill and the mill-hands standing idle; and, as a necessary consequence, all the capital employed remaining unproductive for the time being. Neither does it take into consideration the fact, that it is frequently found necessary to stop, in order to clean boilers, at the most inconvenient time—namely, in the midst of a hurry, or a busy season. It will also be seen, and should be remembered, that the expenses above enumerated do not meet anything like the actual cost of scale in boilers, for it has not named or taken into consideration the increased cost of fuel necessary to keep the steam up to a given pressure after the scale has begun to form. Neither have we estimated one of the most serious difficulties attending the use of the steam engine—the rapid destruction of the boilers.

It is a well-established fact, that the average duration of marine, and many locomotive and stationary boilers, is but a very few years. The general estimate of the cost of boilers is nearly one-half that of the whole cost of the engine when even iron boilers are used. The rapid destruction of the boilers on account of scale is, therefore, one of the great causes of expense in the use of the steam engine. Any really effective preventive to the formation of scale must, therefore, be considered a great desideratum, and should be gladly hailed as a means of reducing the expenses of using so useful and indispensable an agent as steam and the steam engine.

Such a preventive is now offered to the public in the use of this Anti-Incrustator, confidently believing that the simplicity of its construction and management will only be surpassed by the effectiveness and certainty of its operation, in not only preventing, but thoroughly removing, the troublesome, expensive, and destructive calcareous formation known to engineers as "scale."

The annexed statements and testimonials will enable those who are interested in the use of steam as a mechanical motor, to comprehend more fully the valuable results already obtained by the use of the Anti-Incrustator.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
JOHN C. CRESSON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
H. G. LEISENRING.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
JAMES HARPER.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN C. CRESSON,
DANIEL H. ROCKHILL,
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON,
JAMES HARPER,
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. GATZMER,
H. G. LEISENRING.

OFFICE:—
No. 147 S. FOURTH STREET,
Cor. of Harmony St., Philadelphia.

PLANTATION, CONSTANCIA, April 3, 1865.
Dear Sir:—Having one of your 'Anti-Incrustators' attached to the steam-boiler of my engine since the first day of the crop, I have not had a single occasion to pick the scale from it. I have ground for more than a month without changing water, the boiler always working clean, the scale falling from the boiler by the action of your apparatus only. Your apparatus is of the greatest utility, inasmuch that it saves fuel, works off all incrustations, and gives all other benefits resulting from a clean boiler. Affectionately,
JUAN MANUEL LOPEZ
Villa Clara.

CIENFUEGOS, May 4, 1865.
Dear Sir:—We have had one of your 'Anti Incrustators' attached to the boiler in our establishment for the last six months, with the best of results. The water used is from a well heavily charged with magnesia and other ingredients equally prejudicial to the boiler, so much so, that before applying your apparatus, it was necessary to pick the boiler every six days, it having a scale more than one eighth of an inch thick. Since the application of your apparatus, we can run for the space of one month without fear of any kind, for it not only prevents scale from forming, but also knocks off or detaches any scale that may have formed previously, without touching it with pick or hammer.

Inasmuch as we have experience we take much pleasure in recommending the said apparatus to the public—first, because it saves fuel; second, because it prevents incrustations and consequently the burning of the boiler; and, thirdly, because it detaches all incrustations or scale previously formed.
Most respectfully, KERR & CO.

FOUNDRY OF NORTH, SHARPE & THOMSON, S. Second and Mifflin Streets, PHILADELPHIA, November 28, 1865.
My Dear Sir:—In answer to your interrogatories in reference to the practical working of the "Anti-Incrustator," I take pleasure in answering from my own personal knowledge and experience, as follows:—

First. Our boilers are three in number, 40 feet long and 36 inches in diameter—they are plain cylinder boilers.

Second. The Battery was placed in the boilers in July, 1864, and the heads of the boilers were not taken off from that time until January 1, 1865. When removed there was found no new scale, and a great quantity of the old scale was loose. I then had the boilers scraped out, but did not resort to the old process of trying to chip off the scale with a chipping hammer—the Battery having loosened the scale sufficiently to take out bushels of it.

The heads were taken off again in July, 1865, when I found the boilers entirely clean, even around the rivets, and pieces of old scale a yard in length and a foot across lying on the bottom. The boilers were as bright and clean as perfectly new ones.

Third.—The scale, upon being analyzed, produced the following:—

Black Oxide of Manganese	·32
Siliceous Matter	·50
Magnesia	·07
Iodides	·01
Clay	·10

Fourth.—I regard the use of this "Anti-Incrustator" as of the utmost importance, because it thoroughly removes the scale from the boilers, and prevents new scale from forming; because it makes a saving of at least fifty per cent in fuel; and because I believe it will render boilers far less liable to explosion, and thereby add to the safety of life and limb.
Very respectfully, yours, etc.,
EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Manufacturing Partner Chase, Sharpe & Thomson IRON FOUNDERS.

CONSHOHOCKEN FACTORY, CONSHOHOCKEN, December 6, 1865.
Dear Sir:—We answer your inquiries, as to the effects of your Anti-Incrustator, with great pleasure, as follows:—

We have had three on our three boilers since Easter Monday of 1864, one having been placed in each boiler. The boilers are plain cylinder, 38 feet long and 30 inches in diameter. When first put in we had doubts of the success of the apparatus, and of course they were tested under prejudices, although these prejudices were only those natural against nearly all things entirely new. The boilers were in a terrible condition—the inside being thoroughly coated with a heavy, thick scale, which rendered them comparatively useless.

In December of that year (1864) we examined the boilers and took from them considerable quantities of heavy, thick, loose scale, notwithstanding we did not follow the directions given us. In July, 1865, we again opened the boilers (then working under directions), and found from five to ten bushels of scale, several pieces of which were formed like a solid rock, and too large to be taken out through the man-hole, without first being broken. Since that time the apparatus have worked so well, and we are so well satisfied of their efficiency, that we have given an order to place one on each of two large tubular boilers (of one hundred horse power) which we have just placed in our factory.
Respectfully, yours, J. & S. LEES.

FACTORY, No 955 N. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1865.
MESSRS. JOHN C. CRESSON and H. G. LEISENRING:—
Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiries of the 25th instant, permit me to say, I took possession of the factory No. 955 N. Third street, in April, 1863, and the boilers have never been opened while in my possession until this day, at your request and in your presence. I have two boilers, one cylinder, over and connected with tubular boiler, as shown by accompanying drawing. On examination I found the cylinder boiler to be completely clean, having no deposit or scale except some small particles which were brushed out without the use of chisel, pick, hammer, or scraper. The tubular boiler had considerable loose scales lying on the bottom, and some small particles adhered to the tubes, which fell off from merely touching them. It is clear to my mind, that all the scale and particles in both boilers were deposited before the introduction of the apparatus. The crown sheets of the tubular boiler directly over the fire were found to be perfectly clean—even more so than the sheets of a new boiler.

I believe the apparatus has saved my boiler, and largely reduced the consumption of fuel. In my opinion, your apparatus will remove scale from any boiler, and prevent new scale forming.
Very respectfully, J. W. HUMMEL.

GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1866.
JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq.:—
My Dear Sir:—We have had in use in the boiler of the steamship "Helen Getty" one of your 'Anti-Incrustators' since the autumn of 1863. When introduced into the boiler the interior of it was badly scaled, as is, unfortunately, too often the case in all sea-going steamships.

Since the "Anti-Incrustator" was put in, we have repeatedly examined the boiler and on the first examination we found the old scale had become loose. Subsequent re-examinations proved the efficacy of the apparatus, it having kept the boiler perfectly clean and as free from scale as the day it was made.

The removal of the scale was effected by your 'Anti-Incrustator' solely; and where carbonate of soda and many other matters recommended for the removal of scale from boilers entirely failed, your apparatus proved a decided success in my opinion.

My experience leads me to the conviction that your "Anti Incrustator" is the only invention, thus far, that will clean boilers of scale and by its use prevent its formation. Permit me to say that I have wondered it were not in more general use.

I take great pleasure in recommending your "Anti-Incrustator" to all persons interested in the use of steam boilers and particularly those having them in sea-going vessels.
Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. SCHULTZ,
Of New York.

JEFFERSON MILLS, TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.
JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq.:—
Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiries of this date, as to the working of your "Anti Incrustators," it affords us much pleasure to state that they do everything that is claimed for them.

We have in our mills eleven boilers. Eight of them are tubular, of forty-horse power each, and three cylinder each thirty feet long. In 1863 your 'Anti Incrustators' were placed in each boiler, and since their introduction we have repeatedly examined said boilers—the last time on New Year's day of this year. We found the interior of the boilers perfectly clean and clear from scale, which we know have been kept so through your apparatus.
Very truly, yours &c.,
GEORGE MALLISON, Superintendent.
WILLIAM HOLLAND, Engineer.

I am personally acquainted with the facts as above stated, and earnestly recommend the Anti-Incrustator to every person using Steam Boilers.
JOSEPH B. HUGHES.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA SUGAR HOUSE, North Delaware avenue, above Noble street, PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.
JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq.:—
Dear Sir:—Since the early part of 1863 four of your Anti-Incrustation apparatus have been in use in the boilers of this establishment. When placed in the boilers they were badly coated with scale in the inside, and since then the apparatus have done what never could be accomplished previously by the old process of pick, hammer and scraper, or by any other thing attempted. The boilers are as clean as when they were made, and the cleaning and removal of the scale has been effected by your Anti-Incrustators. We know, from nearly three years' experience, that this apparatus will do all that is claimed for it, and consider its use indispensable in every boiler, because it will remove old scale and prevent new from forming and adhering to the inside of boilers.

We have eight boilers—four cylinder, each twelve feet long resting upon four tubular, each ten feet long. The Anti-Incrustators are in the cylinder or upper boilers, and notwithstanding this fact, the lower or tubular boilers are perfectly clean. They were examined about two months ago, and found to be in the condition stated.

In the operation of your apparatus, we think the public have an arrangement by which clean boilers can be guaranteed at all times, and under all circumstances, and we feel gratified that we have had the opportunity of testing it for so long a period.

We heartily recommend your Anti-Incrustator to all persons using steam boilers. Very Respectfully,
WILLIAM WALDE, Engineer.
HARRIS & STOTESBURY.

OFFICE A. G. WEST, Twenty-fourth street, above Green, PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1866.
MR. JOHN C. CRESSON:—
Sir:—In answer to your inquiries of the working of the Anti-Incrustator, it is with much satisfaction we make the following report:—

The apparatus was put in our boilers in August, 1863, and has been in constant use ever since; and on frequent examinations found your apparatus has kept the boilers free from scale. On the last examination (about January 1, 1866), we found some few small particles of scale loose in the bottom of the tubular boiler, but both the cylinder and tubular boilers are this day perfectly clean and free from scale, owing solely to the use of your Anti-Incrustator, we never having used any other means or device, depending solely on the efficacy of your apparatus, which has proved so satisfactory, that we take pleasure in recommending its use to the public, particularly those having steam boilers in use.

We have two boilers—one cylinder, forty inches in diameter and twelve feet long, resting on and connected with a tubular, four feet in diameter and twelve feet long. The apparatus is placed in the upper or cylinder boiler.

And in conclusion, permit me to say, we fully believe your apparatus is a great saving of fuel, as well as a very great protection to the boilers, and would at any and all times, with pleasure, give every satisfaction to parties inquiring as to the merits of this most valuable and wonderful invention.
Yours, very respectfully,
B. F. HYNES,
Engineer at Sharp & Hawkins',
Twenty-fourth and Green streets.
SHARP & HAWKINS,
Per A. G. WEST, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA CAR WORKS, Twenty-first and Hamilton Streets, PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1866.
JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq.:—
Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiries of this date, we take pleasure in thus publicly stating that we have your Anti-Incrustator in our boiler. It was placed there in the summer of 1863, to remove the scale from the inside of the boiler, which averaged, at that time, from three-eighths to half an inch in thickness. Before its introduction we used various methods to clear the boiler, which proved ineffectual, and after placing your Anti-Incrustator in it, we discovered, in less than three months, large pieces of loose scale, and the places from which they had been removed, by the action of the instrument, were entirely clean. Since then we have never used anything in the boiler, depending solely upon your apparatus to keep off the scale. It has done its work in the most admirable manner, and we are glad to say that through its use we are free from scale; the boiler is clean at all times, and a large saving is effected by a decrease in the consumption of fuel, and a large increase of power through the works.

We regard your Anti-Incrustator as of the greatest importance to every manufacturer, and from our two years' experience heartily recommend it, convinced, as we are, that it will clean boilers from scale and prevent the scale from forming.

Our boiler is a Corliss, 30 feet long and four feet in diameter, with fire box four feet square.
Very truly, yours,
JOHN KAY, Engineer.
RICHARD STOYLE, Foreman.
BOLTON, DYKEMAN & CO,
Car Builders.

QUITTAPAHILLA STEAM PAPER MILL, LEBANON, Pa., January 23, 1866.
MR. JOHN C. CRESSON:—
Dear Sir:—We are glad to inform you that we used your Anti-Incrustation Battery on two sets of tubular boilers, and found them operating upon the incrustation already formed, as you represented it—loosening the scale and preventing any further incrustation.

We since applied it to two new plain cylinder boilers, which we have in use now about four months, and they are still perfectly clean. The water we use is hard limestone. Truly yours,
STINE & ROSS.

N. B.—You may yet include that we fire very heavy under our boilers, as we require a very large quantity of steam. S. & R.

OFFICE OF WM. B. THOMAS & CO.'S FLOUR MILLS, THIRTEENTH AND WILLOW STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1866.
JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq.:—
Dear Sir:—In our mills, Thirteenth and Willow streets, we have steam boilers built by Corliss & Co., of Providence, Rhode Island, for the express purpose of economizing space. The arrangement consists of seven cylinder boilers, placed on one end, the centre one being about eight or nine feet longer than the six others. The six outside boilers are filled with two inch tubes.

This boiler supplies steam for a three-hundred horse engine and owing to the large extent of surface exposed to the action of the fire it formed scale very rapidly, and as there was no possibility of getting at the scale to remove it by the use of pick and scraper, there was great danger of the boiler speedily burning out.

In September, 1864, the boilers were examined with the view to apply your Anti-Incrustators; but they were found in such a bad condition that it was deemed an unfair test to put your apparatus in the boilers, and we were disappointed in not having them introduced. The week following the boilers were stopped for repairs, and another examination made of their condition. On Monday, October 3, 1864, six of your Anti-Incrustators were placed in our boilers. At that time the whole interior surface of the boilers was covered with a hard incrustation or scale, varying from one-sixteenth to one-quarter of an inch in thickness. An iron ladder, permanently fixed in the centre boiler, extending from top to bottom, was completely coated with this scale, as well as the tubes and interior surface already mentioned.

Since the Anti Incrustators were applied we have continued to use the same water from the Schuylkill, and no change whatever has been made in the treatment of the boilers.

The result has been that upon opening the boilers several times for examination (up to last summer), we have, upon each occasion removed bushels of loose scale, detached from the sides and top by the use of your apparatus, thus obviating entirely the use of pick, scraper, or any other tool. The boilers are now entirely clean, and the scale is wholly removed from the iron ladder.

We consider your Anti-Incrustator as of very great value, and would not consent to its removal from our boilers on any account. We are fully satisfied with what it has already accomplished, and believe it will prove a great saving to our boilers, besides reducing materially the expense of fuel.
Very respectfully,
WM. B. THOMAS & CO.

QUITTAPAHILLA STEAM PAPER MILLS, LEBANON, Pa., January 29, 1866.
MR. JOHN C. CRESSON:—
Sir:—With pleasure we send you the following statement, in addition to the one sent you on the 23d instant:

During the month of August, 1865, we had four of your Anti-Incrustators placed in four cylinder boilers connected with four flue boilers, then badly scaled—so much so, that we can safely say the flues were coated to the thickness of one quarter of an inch with scale—and, almost immediately after the apparatus was placed in the cylinder boilers connected with the flue boilers, we found the difference in both making steam and saving of fuel, and the improvement increased almost daily.

After running the same some four months, the scale was entirely removed, solely with the use of your apparatus. Since that time we have replaced them with plain cylinder boilers. We now have four plain cylinder boilers, 46 inches in diameter and 36 feet long. These four boilers are connected with both water and steam connections—all being new boilers. During the month of October, 1865, we had placed in two of these cylinder boilers two of your Anti-Incrustators, and the following will show the result:—

This morning, January 29, 1866, we opened the four boilers, and find that the two containing the apparatus are perfectly clean and entirely free from scale, never having formed any. The two adjoining boilers showed some slight formation of scale, they having no apparatus in, but the effect felt from the adjoining boilers, connected metallically as they are, both by the steam and water pipes, has removed what little did form, and they prove this morning to be perfectly clean as regards any hard formation of scale. We are having two Anti-Incrustators placed in them to-day, thinking we are taxing the apparatus rather hard by requiring the two to keep four boilers clean in this hard limestone water, which we believe they would do, but at the same time prefer having one instrument in each boiler, owing to the small original expense compared with their great value.

We have taken from these four boilers, this morning, some ten or twelve barrow loads of thick mush, resembling thin mortar—the very essence of lime—and firmly believe that had it not been for your apparatus this mush would have formed hard scale and cemented itself as heretofore firmly on the sheets of the boiler, and that it could only have been removed after days of hard labor by the old process of pick and scraper.

And, in conclusion, permit us to say we are fully satisfied and warranted in recommending your American Anti-Incrustator to all parties using steam boilers, and particularly through this limestone country, as a great protection to their boilers and saving in fuel, and shall be pleased to give every satisfaction to inquiring parties you may hereafter refer to us.

We send you a piece of one of our old steam pipes in use before the application of your apparatus that you may see the effect of this water on both pipes and boilers.
Yours, very respectfully,
STINE & ROSS.

JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq.:—
Sir:—Permit me to say I have had charge of the above mills, both prior to and since the introduction of your Anti-Incrustator.

Prior to its introduction, it was impossible to furnish steam enough to supply the mill with eight boilers—four cylinder and four flue, connected together, but immediately after the apparatus was introduced we could plainly notice the change, and found the heavy scale began to loosen, until finally even the scale was loosened from around the flues and prior to being removed were entirely clean.

Now, we run with four plain cylinder boilers, in place of the eight just removed, and these four plain boilers give us ample steam and a great saving of fuel, owing, simply, to the prevention of scale forming by the sole use of your Anti-Incrustator. I this day would not be willing to run any boiler, especially in this limestone country, without your most valuable invention; and, in conclusion, permit me to say too much cannot be said in its favor.

The facts presented are such that persons must actually see for themselves to realize its wonderful effects.
Very respectfully, yours,
JAMES SCANLAN,
Sup't of Mills and General Manager.

OFFICE OF HOWELL EVANS' PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, S. W. corner of Fourth and Library streets, PHILADELPHIA, February 2, 1866.
JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq.:—
Dear Sir:—Since May 20, 1865, one of your Anti-Incrustators has been in use in the boiler attached to this establishment. At that time there was a thick coating of scale in the inside of the boiler, which molasses and various chemicals used would not remove. Soon after the introduction of your apparatus, a difference was found in making steam, and on opening the boiler, subsequently, large pieces of loose scale, from one-quarter to five-eighths of an inch in thickness, were taken out, and now the boilers are clean, and a large saving is effected in the fuel consumed.

There is a cylinder boiler, ten feet long and thirty inches in diameter, resting on, and connected with a tubular three feet in diameter. The apparatus is in the cylinder boiler, and does its work thoroughly and effectively.

From our experience, the Anti-Incrustator is a most valuable invention. It will remove the old scale and prevent its formation; it saves fuel and we believe it to be a safeguard against explosions.

From our knowledge of its use, we recommend your Anti-Incrustator to all persons interested.
Very truly, yours, etc.,
HOWELL EVANS.
1t HENRY ANDERSON, Engineer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICAN
MINING COMPANY,
Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,
(SECOND FLOOR)
100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.
Par Value .... $10·00
This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.
50,000 Shares for Working Capital.
25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.
Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.
BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.
2 21 18t T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

CONCERT HALL.
MRS. F. E. W. HARPER
Will deliver
THE FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE,
Before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 1,
AT CONCERT HALL.
Subject:—
"THE NATION'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY."
Music by the "BLACK SWAN."
Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore Sixth and Chesnut, and at the door.
Doors open at 7. Begins at 8. 2 26 4t*

"THE QUAKER FATHERS."—SEE Correspondence between HENRY PETERSON and ELI K. PRICE, L. A. GODEY, J. COOK, BISHOP SIMPSON, and others, in the daily papers of February 27.
The Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, March 5, at CONCERT HALL, beginning precisely at quarter before 8 o'clock.
Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady, price Fifty Cents. Can be obtained at McAllister's, No. 728 Chesnut street; Parrish's, No. 800 Arch street; T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut; U. Hunt & Sons', No. 62 N. Fourth street, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. 2 26 5t

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE THIS method of expressing their gratitude to the brave and generous members of the United States Engine Company for their untiring efforts in saving from destruction our property during the late conflagration. To the Police and Firemen in general we also return our sincere thanks for their kind and willing assistance in their endeavors to save.
SMITH & SHOEMAKER,
Wholesale Druggists,
1t* No. 243 N. THIRD Street.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—
PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1866.
To Hotel-keepers, Restaurants, and others desirous of selling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, commencing on THURSDAY, March 1 1866.
PHILIP HAMILTON, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN GIVEN, } City Commissioners.
2 26

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE AND GAS LIGHT COMPANY have, this 22d day of February, 1866, declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 223 DOCK Street, on and after March 1, 1866. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from February 24 until March 2.
2 24 smw6t N. H. HANKUM, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB will be held at Headquarters, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 2d proximo, at 7½ o'clock, on important business in connection with the proposed visit to Harrisburg.
ROBERT P. KING, President.
S. SNYDER LEIDY, Secretary. 2 28 3t

THE LITTLE VEXATIONS OF LIFE are a part of our moral discipline. Avoid some of them through
HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of Five Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 PINE Street, Room No. 10, New York, on the 10th day of March next, at 12 noon, and at the Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, on the 13th day of March next, at 2 P. M.
2 24 14t CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

PROMPTINGS OF THE SOUL REPEL an object while the working mind detects no evil. Nothing repelling at
HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

DR. L. D. HARLOW HAS REMOVED to No. 1520 ARCH Street. 2 27 6t*

IMPORTANT SALE.

The oldest and best established
Cigar Store on Chesnut Street,
Now doing a flourishing business, and established since thirteen years, is offered for sale to a cash purchaser, with
STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES,
As the present proprietor is going into the Wholesale Business.
Address, for one week, CIGAR STORE, "Ledger" Office. 2 26 6t

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

CAMDEN AMUSEMENTS.—Following the "Old Folks," at Odd Fellows' Hall, came the magician Norwood, with a gift exhibition, offering every description of prize, from a pig to a needle. Last evening the hall was crowded, and the distribution took place at the close. Mr. Gerhart drew the pig, some drew vegetables, meat, flowers, wood, pins, needles, buttons, etc., with every description of cheap jewelry. Gentlemen obtained what ought to have fallen to the ladies, and ladies were rendered quite masculine in taste by fickle fortune. The distribution was very amusing, provoking roars of laughter. This evening two doctors are to discuss the physical and mental qualities of the white and black races, each contending for the superiority; but, as they travel together, the public are so uncharitable as to pronounce it a money-making debate.

IMPUDENT BEGGARS.—Camden is daily infested with beggars, whose importunities have become very annoying. They ring or knock at front doors with impunity, and some of them use no choice language when refused. The best way to get rid of them is to offer them work, for they seem to have a holy horror of industry. Should one of them consent to work, they hold their services at a fabulous price, and thus escape labor. They all appear to be on a "strike," and prefer to beg rather than "sacrifice a principle." They are not advocates of the "Eight Hour Law," however, as many of them prefer to ply their vocation after dark, looking up stray umbrellas, tubs, buckets, and such small portable articles as "hang around loose." Careless housekeepers who leave a "wash" on the line are frequently taught a wholesome lesson by the fraternity.

NEW CHURCH.—The M. E. Church congregation at Bordentown are about taking measures to erect for themselves a handsome edifice in which to hold divine service. It will be commodious and exceedingly tasteful in its appearance, and add materially to the improvements of that thriving city.

SCALDED.—Two men were quite badly scalded by the drum-head to the boiler in Leonard Repshur's box manufactory giving way on Monday afternoon, thus throwing considerable quantities of boiling water over them.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. F. E. W. HARPER.—The fourth lecture of the series under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, will be delivered on Thursday evening next at Concert Hall, by Mrs. Harper. Much praise of her eloquence and ability has been lavished upon her by Eastern and Western papers in towns and cities where she has lectured extensively before highly intelligent audiences, and there is no doubt but what she is a very remarkable woman. Although born in a slave State, and having grown up to womanhood under the sad disadvantages belonging to the "peculiar institution" (though still a young woman) she is now a woman of decided culture, writes and speaks with marvellous ability, and invariably produces upon her audiences the most favorable impressions in behalf of her cause and race. Miss Greenfield, the "Black Swan," is to appear in her musical character as usual. Tickets may be had of T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chesnut streets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Fra Diavolo* was given to a large audience. Mr. Habelman, the favorite tenor of the ladies, was enthusiastically welcomed. His voice is in excellent condition. The celebrated "On yonder rock" was sung with taste and effect both by him and by Madame Rotter.

Habelman displayed such dramatic talent in the fascinating bandit Hermans was capital in the *role* of "Beppo," the brigand, and obtained an enthusiastic *encore* for his Anglo-Germanic "I'm afloat." The two brigands, in the hands of Steinecke and Hermanns, were quite features of the piece. Madame Johannsen, who is a very fine versatile actress, made a great deal of "Lady Allcash," a part which in mediocre hands sinks into insignificance. The scenes with Weinlich (a good "Lord Allcash") were excellent in singing, and full of amusing interpolations in the acting.

Madame Rotter sang the music of "Zulena" with her usual charm and finish, though her voice was a little more veiled than usual. Her acting was vivacious, arch, charming. This opera was a fine, popular success; it has always been so since Auber wrote it for the Opera Comique, in every language in which it has been produced and it has been translated into every European tongue.

This evening Mozart's classically grand opera of *The Magic Flute* will be given. The melodies are wonderfully pure and sweet—the whole composition is looked on as a most perfect *whole* work of the maestro.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—'Sam's" friends are pouring in every night to hear his novel experience in America, and his scientific etymology of a wigwam.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke has found a treasure in *The Member from Pike*, an American comedy, which, though not free from faults, has a great attraction for our public. We are glad to see Mr. Clarke encourage American authors.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Ice Witch*, with its resplendent scenery, is still on the wave of popularity.

"MARIA DI ROHAN."—This most dramatic opera will be given on Friday night next, with a new prima donna. Mr. Perelli has more prime donne than many of our impressarios. The operas are most interesting. The public appears actually to take part in them, from the fact that the *corps operatique* is taken from the social ranks.

NATIONAL HALL.—"The Old Folks" are at home at the National Hall. Their strange costumes and their quaint music are very attractive.

MILLINERY GOODS.

OPENING.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

WOOD & CARY

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN

THURSDAY, MARCH 1,

FRENCH BONNETS,

FLOWERS,

AND

[2 24 5t

STRAW GOODS.

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

WANTED.—A FEW ACTIVE AND EXperienced men to sell a most valuable Patent For persons competent, the most liberal inducements are offered. Call at No. 213 DOCK Street second story front room. 2 24 smw 4w

HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.

Best in the city, at reduced prices, at FLAHERTY'S, No. 827 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the Continental.

Notice.—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday 1 31 1mrp

WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO!

NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.

A. J. HOYT'S,
A. J. HOYT'S,
25 *CENTS.* 25 *CENTS.*
A. J. HOYT'S,

GREAT SALE OF RICH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

A NEW FEATURE. 25 CENTS.
A NEW FEATURE.
25 CENTS. NOTHING LIKE IT
NOTHING LIKE IT.

The entire stock of a first-class Jeweller and Fancy Goods Dealer, to be closed out to make room for the "Ledger" Office.

ONLY ONE ARTICLE 25 CENTS.
ONLY ONE ARTICLE
25 CENTS. SOLD AT A TIME.
SOLD AT A TIME.

Better than any Gift Sale.
GIFT SALE. 25 CENTS.
GIFT SALE.
GIFT SALE.
25 CENTS TWENTY FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

And One Dollar is all that is asked per article, no matter of what value it may be. By this method you may get
A GOLD WATCH
A GOLD WATCH
FOR ONE DOLLAR
FOR ONE DOLLAR

A Silver Watch, a Silver plated Tea Set, a Silver Coffee Urn, a silver-plated Gobiet, Castor, Ice Pitcher, Butter Dish, Set of Forks or Spoons one dollar. Rich Jewelry, of all the latest and most improved patterns; Opera Glasses, Fans, Table and Pocket Cutlery, besides a great variety of other goods. All to be disposed of on a new plan of sale at a price as enticing to everybody.

Included in this lot may be found a great variety of articles such as Stationery, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, Needles, Pins, Hair Nets, Ladies' Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Combs, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Packages of Paper Collars, Neck Ties, Engravings, etc. etc. These goods can be purchased at 25 cents per article, according to the following terms:—

First. Our patrons are required to select from the 25 cent list such an article or articles as they may desire, for which they give the price (twenty-five cents per article) which in many instances is lower than that of the wholesale dealers. Second. Immediately after concluding this purchase, a registered certificate or order will be given, free of charge, naming an article in the $1 list, that can be had upon the payment of one dollar. The article so specified will then be shown, and the correct information as to its use and quality will be given. Third. It is then left optional whether the holder of the certificate pays the dollar and takes the article or not. Nothing is paid for until you know what you get.

Special attention is called to the fact that in no case can the slightest deviation from our established terms and rules be made. A rigid adherence to our impartial system of conducting this novel sale is necessary, that all may share equally the advantages resulting from our liberal method of doing business. By this method no money can be lost. No money is hazarded. For you do not pay neither are you under any obligations to pay, for any article, until you know what you are to receive.

Everybody receives more than their money's worth and, as a matter of course everybody will be delighted with this novel sale.

A visit from 10,000 ladies and gentlemen is expected before we close out our immense stock. Call and see for yourselves. The ladies will find a great variety of goods particularly adapted to their use and will not fail to call early. This sale is really the latest novelty. No. 602 Chesnut street. Sale to continue day and evening until all the goods are disposed of.

A. J. HOYT,
Successor to J. M. Blood & Co.,
No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.—Fine French Plate Show Cases, Sales Desks, Counters, Casings, etc. for sale. 2 24 smwst

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
No. 720 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
February 28 and March 1, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of Fine Oil Paintings, embracing many subjects, from the pencils of the old and modern masters; fine proof Engravings, Chromo Lithographs, Colored Prints, etc., framed and unframed. Also, a lot of Photograph Frames, etc. 2 24 5t

JOINT TRADE SALE OF MANTEL, PIER AND LOOKING-GLASSES, PIER TABLES, BRACKETS, ETC. ETC.
From the establishments of Joshua Copeland, No. 53 S. Fourth street; George G. Heukauff, No. 920 Arch street; E. Newland & Co., No. 604 Arch street, to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Thursday Morning,
March 8 at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, without reserve.
Particulars hereafter. 2 27 2t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

DUPLEX SKIRT.

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *fine-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car*, they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

UNION PAPER BOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
N. W. corner RACE and SECOND Streets.

Invite the attention of parties requiring goods in their line to the facilities they have of furnishing
BOXES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
which, for durability and neatness, they defy competition.

2 27 6trp* PARIS & CO.

LOST—AN AGREEMENT, SIGNED BY ISAAC GREGG and others, and a paper signed by T. W. Egan, at the Continental or on Chesnut street, on the afternoon of yesterday. The person leaving said papers at the office of the Continental Hotel will be suitably rewarded. [2 28 2t*] ISAAC GREGG.

CHEAPNESS. EXCELLENCE, AND FAMOUS FOR STYLE,

No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia,

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.),

PROPRIETORS,

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 5 1ywfm 9pm

DRY GOODS.

1866. SPRING OPENING. 1866.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN

HIS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

IN

DRESS FABRICS

ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

[2 23 5t

FEBRUARY 26 and 27.

CHEAP LACE CURTAINS

The Subscribers have received from the

NEW YORK AUCTION SALE

A LARGE LOT OF

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
BROCATEL,
SATIN DE LAINES,
TERRY,
COTELINE,

AND OTHER

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Which were bought at a great sacrifice, and will be sold cheap.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,

2 27 6trp No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

HANDSOME SILKS AT LOW PRICES.

We have now open a choice assortment of

SPRING SILKS,

Of every variety and quality,

IN CHOICE SHADES AND COLORS.

Silks Suitable for Evening Dresses.
Silks Suitable for Street Dresses.

BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETAS PARISIENNES.
BONNET TAFFETAS.
DRAP DE FRANCE.
ARMURES.
CORDED.
GRO DE AMERIQUES.
GRO DU RHINES.
TAFFETAS,

AND BLACK SILKS,

Of every variety, with and without Lustre, at less than present cost of importation.

H. STEEL & SON,

2 17smw Nos. 712 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices 2 12 6

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE GREAT
Practical School of Business,
SURPASSING IN THE EXTENT OF ITS
Accommodations,
Patronage
and Influence.

Any similar Institute in the State.
The place for
YOUNG MEN
Who desire success and promotion in business life.
The College occupies two large buildings, one at

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

AND THE OTHER AT

Broad and Spring Garden Streets,

Which are connected by Telegraph, making it by far the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State.

The Institution offers in all respects the very highest advantages. It is the only Business or Commercial School in the city having a legislative charter. Diplomas are awarded by authority of law, under the corporate seal. It is conducted upon the best practical system of instruction, and by teachers of acknowledged ability and experience.

For full particulars send for Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue.

2 16 mw 1m L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins—5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
American Prints and Ginghams, fast colors.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Cambric, Jaconet, and Nainsook Muslins.
Cambric and Nainsook Plaid Muslins.
Nainsook and Swiss Stripe Muslins.
White Brilliantes, 28, 31½, 37½, 40, 44, 50, 62½.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
White Marseilles, good quality, 75 cents per yard.

LINEN GOODS!

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½.
Handsome Damask Towels, very cheap.
Richardson Son's, and Owden's Shirting Linens.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece.
Lined Bird Eye, for Children's Aprons.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Do. do. Hem-stitched Hdkfs, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street above Arch.

N. B. Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, made expressly for our sales, and warranted.

P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.
FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,
FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

ENGLISH BLANKETS.
FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 21 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THOMAS SIMPSONS SONS,

NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—

BLANKETS—BLANKETS BLANKETS CHEAP.

SPLENDID BLANKETS—From $5 per pair up.
10-4 Blankets, all-wool, $5 50, worth $8.
11-4 do. do. $7, worth $10.
12-4 do. do. $10, worth $14.
Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.

LINEN GOODS.

8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.
White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns at reduced prices.
Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 18c. a piece up.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, cheap.
We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings. The best makes of Linen Shirtings, 10-4 wide, for $1 50 per yard; cheaper than muslin.
Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2 50 a piece up.
We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics, from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.
Shirt Bosoms, from 20c up.
Neat Styles Heavy Marseilles, for Ladies' and Children's wear, 80 cents per yard; worth $1 25. These goods are just in from New York auction.
27 inch Medicated All Linen Huck Towelling, 35 cents per yard—worth 50 cents.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings. A new and beautiful assortment just opened.

WHITE GOODS.

We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.
Brilliants, all qualities and styles, from 40c. up.
Cambrics, dressed and undressed.
Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 20 per cent. less than formerly.

DRESS GOODS.

Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.
Alpacas and Delaines, good quality and colors, cheap.
Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.
Balmoral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.
Also, a full assortment of Skirts.
Plain Black Alpaca, 31c up.
Calicoes, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap.
English and French Chintzes and Percals beautiful patterns at a very small advance.

HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore, have reduced the prices to a very low figure. Ladies' White Hose, from 13c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap.
A good assortment of Woollen Hose.
Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.
We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.
Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.
A reduction made for Dorcas or other Benevolent Societies, at
THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 29mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c to $1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Who retail and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 4 5

THE DUBUQUE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Interesting Chapter of Internal Revenue History.

In April, 1865, a large amount of liquor and high-wines, the products of a distillery at Dubuque, Iowa, was seized under the Internal Revenue Act. This was one of the first of the whisky frauds, and created a great sensation all over the country. A full report of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue in the case has lately been published.

The distillery was run by Messrs. J. A. Rhomberg & Co., who, from the time of its opening in 1864, pressed it night and day into a large product. The proprietors were taken aback by the change of time, on which the tax of $2 per gallon was to go into effect, a difference of one month against their interest and calculation. They at once commenced a desperate game of fraud upon the Government, which was managed so skilfully as to involve unsuspecting parties to share in the ultimate perils and loss.

Paying duty on 79,183 gallons highwines during the period of uninterrupted operations, the firm shipped to New York early in 1865 a product of alcohol and high-wines equal to 163,000 gallons of high-wines, an excess of 83,000 gallons over the amount on which duty was collected. One process, among others, by which they manœuvred in the fraud, was to secure inspection on a certain number of barrels of high-wines, and afterward emptying their contents into the alcohol still, refilling the barrels with other wines.

At the time of the seizure, the amount of which the Government had been defrauded was a little over $160,000. The seizure of the property by the revenue officers found it in the hands of innocent parties, who held it for large advances. There were seized in store, or in transitu at Chicago, Buffalo, and New York, 1090 barrels of high-wines, and 1287 barrels of alcohol, the estimated value of which was $272,000.

Messrs. Sturges & Sons, bankers, and the Dubuque Branch Bank, had made advances upon clear bills of lading of $230,000. The total interest of outside parties in the proceedings amounted to $379,000. When the distillery was seized, it was found to be fully stocked for the prosecution of a large business, and with perishable property. The revenue officers, on instructions from Washington, kept the distillery running until the grain was all converted into spirits, amounting to 75,000 gallons.

Out of this act grew the most serious complications of all, for, pending the decision on the seizures previously made, involving the whole machinery and material, under the views that the tax of two dollars must be collected on every gallon of high-wines made, the whole personal property at Dubuque, then in the United States Marshal's hands, was distrained for taxes. From this embarrassment, the Department set to work to untie the knot. The Department willingly consulted the interests of the bankers and other innocent parties.

The strict letter of the law, if carried out, meant forfeiture of all the property in the hands of the Government. But certain complications stood in the way. The spirits, under the first seizure, had been released under bonds of indemnity filed by the bankers interested, May 22, at that time satisfactory to Commissioner Lewis, and sufficiently protecting the interests of the Government as related to the taxes due. In regard to the 75,000 gallons of spirits made by the Government officers, the Commissioner decided that it belonged to the Government, and the latter being clearly the manufacturer, the liability to tax did not exist.

The ordinary proceedings carried out would have left the Government a heavy loser, for sharing one-half with the informers, a sale in the then depressed condition of the market would have left a large balance unpaid, and Rhomberg & Co. too entirely ruined for further resort. The end of the whole affair was the entering into of a bond, which has been fully complied with, in which Mr. Sturges entered into the following agreement:—

"To pay the tax due, and a further sum of $25,000 in lieu of all penalties and forfeitures incurred by Rhomberg, together with the costs and charges accruing to the revenue officers for the seizure, the United States to release and turn over to them the property under seizure, to surrender and cancel the bond of May 22, to surrender, free of tax, the wines produced since the seizure, and also all moneys received as proceeds of the sale of the cattle, and to assign to them a bond given to the United States by Rhomberg & Co., as distillers, said property to be released upon their filing a bond conditioned that they should pay the costs aforesaid, and also the sum of $161,156 tax, and $25,000 in lieu of penalties, as follows:—$50,000 in one month, and the balance in two equal payments, one-half in three months, and the other in five months, with interest from the date of said bond."

Indications of Lower Prices.

All through the present month prices have been gradually but steadily tending downwards, with the single prominent exception of rents. The price of gold touched one hundred and thirty-six on Saturday, the lowest point that it has reached since last fall. The coal sales of last week showed the nearest approach to old-fashioned prices of fuel that we have had since the era of high prices commenced. The figures ranged from seven to eight dollars a ton, and the bidding was very dull at that. The retailers still adhere closely to extortion prices, but there is no excuse whatever for such rates as they exact from consumers. In the drygoods market everything is flat, dull, and drooping. The wholesale merchants are doing almost nothing in the way of sales, but are frequently changing their marks a figure lower. They generally have large stocks on hand, as have also the manufacturers, and there is a prospect of much lower rates. The same is true of groceries, and nearly every other class of goods. The retail drygoods men are the only class of retailers, however, who seem to have taken any notice of the decline in prices, and even they have not reduced their figures to an extent corresponding with the wholesale reduction. Of course the retailers will maintain old prices as long as possible, with the object of clearing out stocks that were bought at high rates, but a continued decline in the whole market will compel them to come down or run the risk of having their goods remain on hand. On the whole, we think the tendency of prices generally is quite encouraging to consumers.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Book of Common Prayer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has set his foot upon the project for the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, which has been agitated for some time past in England. He pointedly condemns "those who have violated a compromise and settlement which has existed for three hundred years, and are introducing vestments and ceremonies of very doubtful legality, are really, though unconsciously, doing the work of the worst enemies of the Church;" and adds:—

"Let it not be supposed that I have any sympathy with those who would mutilate the services of our Church, or slight its plain directions; my anxiety is to see that uniformity prevail in our public worship which it has been the special object of the Reformed Church of England to secure; but hopeless indeed must be every prospect of uniformity if each clergyman is at liberty to reproduce, according to his individual caprice, the use of Salisbury, Hereford, Bangor, York, or Lincoln, which diversity is expressly deprecated in the preface to our Book of Common Prayer."

Another British Blunder.

Lord Robert Cecil, a member of the British Parliament, made merry, in a recent speech, over his experiences in the United States. On board a Cunard steamer, he says, the passengers offer material for a curious study:—"You find yourself with a Vice-President of the United States on one side, and perhaps a detective in pursuit of a Muller on the other, while opposite may be the French minister going out, and Mr. Barnum, perhaps, next to him."

After the customary slurs at American manners, Lord Robert gave his hearers the remarkable bit of information that "the Federal General Sherman, who might almost have dictated the policy of the republic, returned to the drudgery of a lawyer's office in a small country town. Conduct such as this reminded one of the old Roman, who saved the State one day, and wielded a plough the next."

This will be news to General Sherman.

Three Ladies Frozen to Death.

St. Paul, February 21.—Three persons were frozen to death, and three others badly frozen in Morton county, during the recent cold snap, under the following circumstances:—They were attending a singing school, near Chain Lake, on the night of the 13th instant, and about eight o'clock a severe snow storm coming up, they were afraid to remain longer, and started for home, a distance of a mile and a half, with an ox team.

After remaining out two nights and a day the team got home, driven by one of the boys, the only one able to walk, having on the sled the girls locked together in the cold embrace of death, another girl badly frozen, and the boys not quite so bad. The boy that was frozen the least says he supposed the cattle would go home, but instead went in another direction, and stopped in a large marsh about a mile from the school-house, where they remained two nights and a day.

When it cleared so that they could see, they started for home, and arrived in the condition above stated. The names of those frozen to death were Mary and Louisa Landaker, and Amanda Presler. Francis, David, and Charles Presler, and William Landaker, escaped with their lives, but will lose some of their limbs.

The Latest Freak of Fashion.

The new Spring bonnet is announced and has created quite a sensation among the fair sex, and is styled the "Gipsy." To give an adequate idea of its shape or construction is a difficult task; but there is one thing quite certain—it is like anything else but a bonnet. In olden times, these coverings for the head were of such immense proportions, that it was necessary to peer up a long passage in order to get a view of the features of the wearer. Of late years, however, bonnets have become "smaller by degrees and beautifully less," until now there is scarcely anything left but the crown. Now, it is very evident that if a proportionate diminution takes place another year, bonnets will be whittled out of existence, and become things of the past. But, to the "Gipsy":—the shape is as near to that of a soup-plate as possible, providing the rim was bent in a little on each side. It fits close to the head—about one-third of which it covers. But very little trimming is worn on the outside, and the bonnet fitting closely to the head renders inside trimmings inadmissible to any extent. But few of these miniature head coverings are worn at present, on account of the Spring season having scarcely commenced, and perhaps on account of the ladies being rather diffident in adopting the last monstrosity which Dame Fashion has produced. The sex will come to it, however.—*New York Sun.*

Medical Report of Freedmen's Bureau.

The following extracts from the report of Dr. Caleb W. Horner, Chief Medical Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, will prove very interesting, as a proof of the rapid improvement effected by this Department of the Bureau in the health of those under its care:—

Number of white refugees under medical treatment from the organization of the Bureau up to December 31, 1865, was 3650, of whom 304 died, being a percentage of ·08 of the whole number under treatment. The per centage of deaths up to September 30, 1865, was ·09; in October it was ·00; in November it was ·09; and in December it was ·02. The number of freed people under medical treatment from the organization of the Bureau up to December 31, 1865, was 90,522, of whom 8374 died, being a percentage of ·09 of the whole number treated. The per centage of deaths up to September, 1865, was ·13; in October, 1865, it was ·07; in November, 1865, ·05; in December, 1865, it was ·049. The report embraces patients treated in hospital or visited in their own quarters by the medical officers of the Bureau. Many thousands of cases prescribed for at the numerous dispensaries are not included.

The English Ministry.

The English Ministry has undergone extensive modifications since Earl Russell assumed the Premiership in place of Lord Palmerston. Sir Charles Wood, a painstaking but not very brilliant statesman, retires from the Indian Secretaryship, in consequence of a late accident, and is succeeded by the Earl de Grey, who is to be transferred from the War Office. Earl de Grey is to have for his Under Secretary a Mr. Stansfield, who was ejected from office by Lord Palmerston for some indiscreet affiliations with Mazzini, which had provoked the ire of the French Emperor. The Marquis of Hartington is to be Secretary of War in place of De Grey, with Lord Dufferin, transferred from the Indian Department, as Under Secretary. Mr. Monsell succeeds Mr. Goeschen as Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

These changes introduce a younger generation into place and power to succeed the old standbys of the Whig party, who have held office off and on for the last half a century. Of course, it is all in the family, the new blood belonging to the hereditary office-holders, who have been shelved. It is doubtful whether the infusion of this youthful aristocracy into the Cabinet will really strengthen Earl Russell in Parliament or throughout Great Britain, but it will be at least satisfactory to the old Whig ruling families, who see their reign perpetuated in their successors. Mr. Gladstone is the strongest man in the Cabinet, and its continuance largely depends on him. Meanwhile the progressive English Liberals are growing in strength, and bide their time until Mr. Bright can be made a member of a Ministry that will reflect the more advanced ideas and true interests of the masses of the English people.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Steamboat Disasters.

The prevalence of steamboat disasters on the Western waters is alarming enough to stop all water-travel in that region. Since the first of December last, the number of steamers blown up, burned, or sunk is not less than *forty-four.* Three of these wrecks have been reported within the last forty-eight hours; one of them causing the loss of thirty lives, and another the killing and wounding of twenty persons. The most melancholy part of these disasters is the destruction of human life, but the loss of property has also been immense. The frequency of collisions and fires shows a degree of recklessness which deserves severe punishment; but the explosions of bad boilers prove that inferior materials and bungling workmen have too often been employed. It is not likely that we have yet seen the end of the appalling list.

Stock for the South.

The war used up the farm stock of the South, and the West and the Northwest are now called upon to supply the demand which arises with the revival of peaceful industries. The New Albany (Indiana) *Journal* writes that the number of mules shipped from that city and Portland to the South since the 28th of November, 1865, exceeds ten thousand, and shipments still continue to be made without any abatement in numbers. During no previous season for the past ten years has the number shipped exceeded eight thousand. The prices of mules rule high, and the supply in Southern Indiana and in Kentucky is being rapidly diminished. Shipments, therefore, will soon begin to fall off. The shipments of horses since November have also been very large.

First Veto of a South Carolina Governor.

Under the old Constitution of South Carolina the veto power was not vested in the Governor, but the new Constitution has conformed in this respect to that of the other States.

The first occasion of the exercise of this newly given power by Governor Orr, was in regard to an "act to amend the patrol laws," which, in fact, re-established the police regulations with regard to freedmen, which had once controlled them as slaves.

The Governor says that, having accorded freedom to the African race in their midst, the people of South Carolina are bound by duty and policy alike "to give him all the concomitants of what he regards as so great a boon."

—The musicians in the orchestra of the Royal Opera of Paris lately struck for higher salaries. Instead of leaving their places they agreed to play *pianissimo,* so that hardly a note was audible, and the effect was laughable enough. They obtained the advance demanded.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The New Freedmen's Bureau Bill.—The following is the text of the bill reported in the Senate last Friday, to continue in force the bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees:—

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees," approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force for two years from and after the passage of this act.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the head of said bureau shall, from time to time, make, and cause to be enforced, such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as shall protect refugees, freedmen, and persons of color in all States or parts of States wherein, by the operations of the war to suppress the late Rebellion, or by the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, any persons heretofore held to slavery or involuntary servitude shall have been emancipated, in the enjoyment of the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence in all Courts and causes, lease, purchase, hold, sell, and convey real and personal property, and to have the full and equal benefit of all laws for the security of person, estate, and personal liberty.

A Lost Archive.—In the report of the proceedings of the Senate it will be found that a joint resolution has passed the Assembly authorizing the city of Williamsburg to send to London for a certified copy of its lost charter. The original one was granted by their gracious Majesties King William and Mary, and bore their royal seal. It was dated about 1698, the time of the abandonment of the Jamestown colony, and the removal of the seat of government to Williamsburg, "which was a more healthy place, and not so much pestered with musquitoes."

It had been carefully preserved in Williamsburg not merely as a relic, but as a part of the history of the venerable town. It was removed by General Wise in April, 1863, and brought to Richmond, and deposited in the State Court House for safe keeping, where it was destroyed in the conflagration of the 3d of April.

The application will be made, probably to the Master of the Rolls, and a certified copy will be obtained, but it will never seem to the Williamsburg folks like the dear old parchment now ashes among the ashes of the Court House.—*Richmond Dispatch, February 22.*

A Relic of the Revolution.—There is on exhibition at a jewelry store in Baltimore a relic of the Revolutionary war of exquisite manufacture, as well as of great value. It is a gold snuff box, presented by Louis XVI, King of France, to Colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina, Aid-de-Camp to General Washington, on the occasion of that officer's visit to France by order of the American Congress, to negotiate a loan for his Government. The box, says the *Sun,* is of pure gold, the exterior beautifully enamelled and studded with diamonds. The top bears a likeness of Louis XVI, set in a cluster of thirty-four diamonds, whilst the edge is surrounded by twenty-four diamonds. This has been in the family of the descendants of Colonel Laurens since the death of that gentleman, and is now the property of a widow lady, who, having been impoverished by the late Rebellion, sends it to Baltimore for sale, in order to procure the necessaries of life for herself and children. Already a wealthy citizen has offered $2500 for it, but it is probable it may be disposed of by raffle.

Reported Arrest of General Forrest.—A Memphis paper, February 20, says:—"We understand that the Confederate General Forrest was arrested on Saturday last by United States Marshal Rider, on a warrant issued from the United States District Court in March last, on an indictment for treason. General Forrest entered his personal recognizance for his appearance at the ensuing March term of said Court."

The Memphis *Bulletin* explains that the arrest of General Forrest is nothing more than a service of notice by the Marshal of the indictment for treason, found some months ago in Judge Triggs' Court, against some two hundred or more citizens of Tennessee, General Forest among the number. A very large number of these were disposed of at the last term of the Court by the discharge of the persons indicted. General Forest not being in Memphis, no notice was served upon him until the other day, when he entered into the usual recognizance to appear at the March Term of Court.

Property in Designs.—A decision has recently been given by the Belgian law courts which throws some curious light upon the question of property in designs in that country. A. M. Suys, an architect, has, it appears, erected some law courts in Brussels, the plans of which are claimed by a M. Gerard, who obtained an injunction restraining payment of the sum in the hands of the Minister of the Interior, which, in the ordinary course, would have been received by M. Suys as his professional fee. M. Suys next brings an action against his opponent to compel him to remove the injunction, and claiming 10,000 francs damages for the injury to his professional reputation. Judgment was given for the defendant, and the court directed M. Suys to pay to M. Gerard the sum claimed. The case was referred to the superior court, who confirmed the decision of the court below, and at the same time condemned M. Suys in the whole of the costs.—*London Reader.*

Rush of Emigration from Germany.—A letter from Frankfort-on-the-Main states:—The emigration to your country continues unabated. In 1865 there went via Hamburg, 37,659 passengers, and embarked in ninety-four sailing vessels and thirty steamers; in 1864 there left only 19,767, on thirty ships. The number of those who left Europe via Bremen had reached already, in November last, over 42,000. From the little town of Herrenberg, in Wurtemberg, which numbers only 2418 inhabitants, left during the last year 57 persons, taking with them, in hard cash, over 25,000 gilders. There is not the least doubt that the emigration from Europe, during 1866, will reach at least 300,000 persons.

Slang.—Old usages of modern slang words turn up in unexpected quarters sometimes. Most of us think that the word "jolly," in the sense of very, extremely, is of recent date; but in a serious theological work of two hundred years ago—John Trapp's "Commentary on the Old and New Testament," (London, 1656-7)—we read:—"All was jolly quiet at Ephesus before St. Paul came thither." We heard the same phrase from a schoolboy's mouth, applied to a maiden aunt's tea-party. Trapp's "Commentary" is a great favorite of Mr. Spurgeon's.—*London Reader.*

The Cattle Plague and Vaccination.—The United States Consul at Manchester, England, writes to the Department of State, under date of February 2, that, as a last resort, the experiment of vaccination was extensively tried throughout England upon cattle, but had totally failed as a preventive—in fact, the disease was not even mitigated. The utmost precaution has been used to keep the epidemic out of Ireland, and thus far with success.

Parisian Gossip.

A Paris letter in a London journal says:—"Rather a good thing was uttered here the other night by a clever actress. A very old man having died, his very old and attentive servant died the next day. 'Depend upon it, his master rang for him,' was the remark."

Another correspondent writes that a "learned professor," who was asked to give a lecture to an institution, went and delivered his eloquence at that institution, and only when it was over, found that his best language and longest words had been expended in vain, as he was in the presence of a deaf and dumb college.

At the last ball at the Tuileries, the Emperor, on seeing Mad'lle de Pene dressed as nearly as possible *a l'Imperatrice Josephine,* exclaimed, "Why, that must be my grandmother in her twentieth year!"

Another anecdote, current in the salons, may be translated literally, although there is a pun in it:—"Marshal Soult came in great haste one day to Louis Philippe, and said, 'Sire, things are all going wrong!' 'What's the matter, Marshal?' 'Why, Sire, that Thiers is always shuffling!' 'I know that, my dear Marshal,' replied the King; 'but then I am prepared to cut!'"

—The Franklin Manufacturing Company, of Lewiston, Me., pays twenty per cent. dividend on last year's operation.

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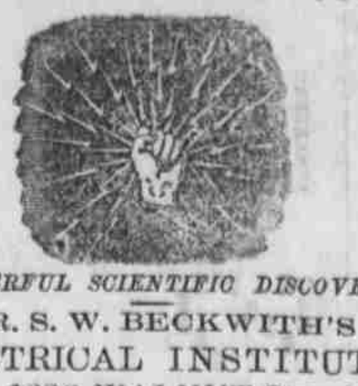

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Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, dimness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

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REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 918 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

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This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only.* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

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Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.

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First Cabin.....$90·00 Steerage.....$30·00

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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90·00; Steerage $35·00; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

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BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Papillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frises, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.

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ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8§

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Just completed, a beautiful variety of

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On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	43,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,000·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013·37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5133. Estimated value	2,910·00
	Cash in Banks.....$55,956·89	
	Cash in Drawer.....678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,680·18

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital.....$400,000·00

Accrued Surplus.....944,543·15

Premiums.....1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

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Rowland Parry, Actuary.

OFFICE, [7 26§

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

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INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

William G. Crowell, Secretary. 3 30§

LITERARY ITEMS.

—M. de Persigny is preparing a new pamphlet on the present situation of France.

—M. Thiers is said to be engaged on a work to be entitled "Histoire de l'Esprit Francais."

—M. Leon Bertrand announces a new sporting journal in Paris, called *Le Derby*. The chief contributors will be Alexandre Dumas, Jr., Nestor Roqueplan, Leon Gozlan, Amedee Achard, the Marquis de Foudras, etc.

—A Chinese newspaper is to be issued in London, under the title of the *Flying Dragon*. Professor Summers, of King's College, is its projector. It is intended for circulation in China and Japan, and is to make its appearance once a month.

—Longman & Company, of London, are about to publish "The Leaders of the English Politics," a series of sketches of living statesman, which originally appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and are generally attributed to the pen of Mr. F. T. Palgrave.

—Smith, Elder & Co., of London announce:—A History of Persia, from the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century to the Year 1858, with a Review of the Principal Events that led to the Establishment of the Kajar Dynasty; by Robert Grant Watson, formerly attached to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia."

—M. Viennet is correcting the proofs of his "History of the Papacy, from St. Peter to Innocent III." This laborious work, commenced in 1816, was terminated in 1860, and is now published as a reply to the bull of excommunication launched against Freemasons. M. Viennet is Grand Master of Scotch Masonry in France.

—Mr. Francis Fry, of Bristol, England, has just completed a series of bibliographical descriptions of early English Bibles, including the great Bible of 1539, the six editions of Archbishop Cranmer's Bible, printed by Grafton & Whitchurch in 1540 and 1541; and the Church Bibles in large folio, printed in 1611, 1613, 1617, 1634, and 1640. The volume is illustrated with numerous *fac-similes* on fifty-one plates, and contains also an original leaf of each edition described.

—Dr. Barnard Davis, the author of "Crania Britannica," proposes to issue in London an octavo volume of upwards of three hundred pages, with woodcuts, entitled "Thesaurus Craniorum," being a catalogue of skulls of the various races of man. His collection comprises between fourteen and fifteen hundred specimens of skulls and skeletons, and is probably the largest in the world. The preparation of the catalogue has occupied four years. Appended to each section will be given references to all the known figures and descriptions of the skulls by different writers, so as to form a bibliography of craniology.

MUSICAL ITEMS.

—Piccolomini was at last accounts very ill with a malady of the spine.

—Gluck's *Armide* is to be revived at the Theatre Lyrique, Paris.

—*L'Africaine*, at St. Petersburg, is described as "a transcendent success." Tamberlik was the "Vasco," and Barbot the "Selika."

—Liszt is about to visit Paris, where, in March, he will produce some of his religious compositions.

—A musical composition by Leonardo da Vinci—a bravura air—was lately sung at a concert in London.

—Balfe has just finished a new opera, the name of which is not yet made public. The work was composed chiefly in Spain.

—Bagier's Italian Opera Company lately made a visit to Rouen, where they appeared in *Semiramide*, with La Grange as the "Queen," and the new contralto, Zeiss, as "Arsaces."

—*Flor d'Aliza*, the new opera by Masse—the subject taken from Lamartine's story—has been produced at the Opera Comique, with the daughter of Duprez as the heroine.

—There is a man named Kennedy who is giving Scottish entertainments in England. He sings Scotch ballads most delightfully, and if he wishes to make money and reputation he should visit this country.

—Grisi is on a tour concert through Scotland and the north of Ireland. The troupe is one of the very best ever formed, including also Mario, Madame Merie-Labiache, Mr. Foli, vocalists, and Miss Emilia Arditi, violinist.

—*Don Pasquale*, as revived this season at the Italian Opera House, Paris, for Adelina Patti, has met with the usual success. Patti is soon to appear for the first time as "Desdemona" in Rossini's *Otello*.

—Auber's opera, "La Bayadere," has been revived at the Grand Opera, Paris, with Salvioni (dancer). Hamachers, Warot, and Olin in the cast. The work was first produced thirty years ago, with Taglioni, Cinti-Damoreau, Nourrit, and Levasseur.

—Gounod's sacred drama, *Tobias*, has been the latest musical novelty in London, where it was produced, for the first time in any country, on the 13th instant. The principal vocalists were Mesdames Sherrington and Rudersdorff, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Jules Benedict conducted, and there was a large chorus and orchestra.

—Longfellow's lines, "Resignation," beginning:—

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there,

have been set, in London, by a Miss Rokeby, to "music from Beethoven," the music being a mangled alternation of a melody in the sonata in E minor, Op. 94.

—Charles Maury, a French composer of more talent than reputation, died on the 18th January. He cultivated chiefly religious and chamber music; and among the best of his works are a Mass for four male voices without accompaniments: a Te Deum; several motetts; and "Les Disciples d'Emmaus," a "mystery." M. Maury was 43 years of age.

—Mercadante's *Leonora*, lately revived in London, has not met with public favor. It is deemed dull and tedious; and yet, says a critic, "it has fine music—music that glows if it does not burn, that rises from the earth if it does not soar into the empyrean; that, in short, is heightened and elevated if not heaven-sent and inspired.

—A writer in the *Orchestra* says that Donizetti's *Linda di Chamounix*, just revived in Paris for Adelina Patti, made him think "of a gigantic prayer meeting, the greater part of act I and act II being taken up with supplication or thanksgiving and the devotions conducted by the Stipendiary Magistrate of Chamounix (a strange mixture of Mr. Spurgeon and a Poor-Law Commissioner), who acts as fugleman, and gives out hymns two lines at a time."

—In Grace (Methodist) Church, Chicago, the organ possesses some curious features, the most noticeable being the extended action. The keyboards are in the corner pew of the centre aisle, twenty feet from the organ, the tracker-work and draw-stop action running under the floor in the basement. This instrument, though small, contains over four thousand feet of tracker-work, the swell trackers being nearly forty feet long from the keys to the valves, still preserving remarkable promptness in the touch.

—At the late exhumation of the bodies of Beethoven and Schubert from their graves in Waehringer Cemetery in Vienna, the delicate, almost female head of Schubert was a great contrast to the massive, thick, bony, and immense brain-basin holding the head of Beethoven. The signs of musical talent were missing in both, at least in those places where they are supposed to be. Schubert had still thirteen teeth, and Beethoven fourteen. Schubert's skull showed the most perfect proportion of the human head, much more than Beethoven's.

—From Havana we have received interesting if not agreeable reports of an operatic *fiasco*. The Habanese are disposed to be severe on Lotti, declaring that he is not competent for the position of first tenor. During a performance of *L'Elisir d'Amore* this dissatisfaction was so strongly marked that the opera had to be brought to a premature close and two acts of *Traviata* substituted. Miss Simons (Madame Muzio) shared with Lotti in the displeasure of the audience. Boschetti, Anastasi, and several other members of Grau's troupe have given satisfaction to the fastidious Habanese.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—The receipts from Internal Revenue last week were $3,455,872. The total receipts since June 30 amount to $218,918,180.

—A Scotch nobleman, who owns property in the island of Orkney, has offered to subscribe £60,000 for the construction of railways in that district.

—There is an immense supply of lumber now standing on the Androscoggin river and its tributaries in Maine. Fifteen years ago the lumbering business on the river began, and as yet hardly a clearing has been made on the edge of the wilderness on the upper waters of the river.

—Several parties are in Washington who propose to contract with the Government to raise some or all of the many ships that were sunk along the coast in completing the blockade. Fortunes lie in the deep. The Government having a large surplus force, will probably do the work of raising the ships without outside help.

—The Committee on Courts in the Virginia House of Delegates, to whom was referred the resolution requesting Senator Underwood to resign, have reported a substitute, declaring that his efforts to procure the overthrow of the State Government were wholly inconsistent with the duties of his position, and meet unqualified reprobation.

—A recent number of the Calcutta *Gazette* contains an account of an aerolite, which fell at Shergotty on the 25th of August last. A native, who witnessed its fall, states that about 9 A. M. a stone fell from the heavens, accompanied by a very loud report, burying itself in the earth knee-deep, and at the same time the sky was cloudy and of a murky color, the air calm, and no rain. The stone has been forwarded by the Government to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

—No new organizations have been made under the national banking system during the past week. The whole number now stands at 1630, with an aggregate capital of $407,859,203. The amount of circulation issued to the above banks during the week reaches $2,172,635; previously issued, $254,902,275; total, $257,072,910. The following banks have been designated as additional depositories of the public money:—First National Bank, Charleston, Illinois; First National Bank, Hannibal, Missouri; National Bank of Newbern, North Carolina.

—The Italian Government announces that the railway tunnel through Mount Cenis may be finished at the close of the year 1870. The cutting was begun on the French side of the mountain at Mondane, and on the Italian side at Bardonneche. The length perforated is about five thousand two hundred yards. As the tunnel is to be twelve thousand two hundred and twenty yards long, there are still seven thousand and twenty yards to be accomplished. The average distance cut each day is four yards, so that it will require one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five days to complete the tunnel.

—In Southern Italy the clergy are doing their utmost to prevent the introduction of civil marriages among the people. Not only is civil marriage denounced from the pulpit as unlawful, as in Genoa, but absolution and extreme unction are denied to those who are not married in a church. This conduct tends greatly to diminish the influence of the clergy among the people, who are beginning to free themselves in all directions from ecclesiastical control. Societies have been established in various parts of the country with the object of educating the lower classes, and providing them with work, and among their members are many nobles.

—The agents of the Post Office Department lately advertised the letting of over seven hundred routes in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, and Georgia. These routes were extensively advertised, but only one hundred and eighty-four were let, and on five hundred and eighteen the people are still destitute of postal facilities, either because railroads and stages will not carry the United States mails, or because they cannot on account of the test oath. Secretary Denison, refuses to allow any contractor, postmaster, or mail-messenger to handle the mails without first having taken the oath.

—The fact is not generally known that the financial condition of the Government is very much stronger than is made to appear from the monthly report of the National debt issued by the Treasury Department. In the monthly balance sheet so issued, no account has ever been taken of the funds belonging to the Government deposited in the National Banks, and amounting at this time to over $170,000,000. It is the opinion of the Controller of the Currency that the Government will hold at the close of the present fiscal year such a surplus over all expenditures of at least $200,000,000. The requirements of the army and navy will be comparatively nothing, as they have supplies of every description on hand, and paid for, from last year's appropriations. The surplus on hand at this time, estimating the currency value of the gold on hand, with other funds on deposit in national banks, and in the hands of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers, must be at least $170,000,000. With this surplus, and that which will accumulate by June next, the Secretary can pay off that portion of the temporary loan not deposited by banks under special arrangements for clearing-house purposes—say $50,000,000. He can also pay off all the certificates of indebtedness, which were reported on the 1st of February as $60,637,000, all of the one and two-year 5 per cent. legal tender notes, amounting to $8,536,000, and can also redeem about $80,000,000 of the compound interest notes, which will leave about $100,000,000 of the compound interest notes that can be converted into 5-20 bonds, and also the 7·30 notes as they mature, under the act of the 3d of March last. The Controller is also of the opinion that the common legal-tender notes should not be reduced unless an equal amount of such reduction should be authorized as an increase of the amount of the bank circulation, as recommended in his report.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $500, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY

No. 304 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,

for supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded) for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn; Huntsville, Ala., and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly or indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
2 26 16t Nashville, Tenn.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 8 S. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig.-Gen. Volunteers.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., December 2, 1865.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed "Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La."

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Delaware, February 12th, 1866.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES.
All good and serviceable.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, at WILMINGTON, Delaware, on

FRIDAY, the 23d of February,
FRIDAY, the 2d of March,

Two hundred serviceable MULES.
One hundred on each day of sale.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of
Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
2 14 14t Captain and A. Q. M.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 15

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

GOVERNMENT SALES

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ⅜ inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25 horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE as follows:—

5,182	feet	6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.	
12,000	"	3-inch	" "
800	"	2-inch wrought-iron	"
564	"	1½-inch cast-iron	"
2,000	"	1¼-inch	" "
1,000	"	1-inch	" "
5,000	"	¾-inch	" "

THIRTY ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

Tees,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,

all in excellent condition; together with

ALL THE TOOLS, ETC.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Flyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., in charge,
2 28td First Div., Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of NAVY POWDERS, as follows:—

502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 " condemned.
19,518 " damaged.
4,648 " compressed.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE,
2 26 15t Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, etc., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:—

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. 2 14 19t

SALE OF COAL.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, February 27, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the grounds of the MOWER HOSPITAL, Chesnut Hill, near Philadelphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY THREE (233) TONS OF ANTHRACITE STOVE COAL

Cars leave the Depot, N. E. corner of Ninth and Green streets, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
2 28 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF MANURE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of
2 27 tmh30 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES ETC. ETC.

Much of this Harness is new all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Wholesale or Retail.

GREAT BARGAINS.
PITKIN & CO.,
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT street

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., February 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Captain A. M. Cummings, A. Q. M.,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

at the Government wharf, south side of basin, the following named vessels and other effects belonging to the Government, viz:—

THE "ESCORT."

Side-wheel steamer of 449 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 181 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 50 feet; draft 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 1500 barrels. She is in fine running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "MANHATTAN."

Side-wheel steamer of 316 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; over all, 55 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; capacity of cargo, 1000 barrels. She is in good order and well found in all her outfits.

THE "JOHN FARRON."

Side-wheel steamer of 314 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 150 feet; beam, 28 feet; over all, 42½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet, and is well found in anchors, chains, and general outfits.

THE "PEQUONIC."

Side wheel steamer of 213 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened and metalled in 1863; length on deck, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 40 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 700 barrels; hull, engine, and boiler all in good condition, and well found in her outfits.

THE "HUGH JENKINS."

Side-wheel steamer of 306 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; over all 48 feet; depth of hold, 7½ feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston 10½ feet; capacity of cargo, 1200 barrels; machinery in good condition and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE "STAR."

Side-wheel steamer of 287 42-95 tons; wooden hull; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam, 28½ feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; capacity of cargo 1000 barrels; vessel in good repair and well found in all her outfits.

THE "BALLOON."

Side-wheel steamer of 254 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; over all, 37 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 29 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

She has recently been put in most thorough repair, and is well furnished and fitted up as a staff-boat; having abundant conveniences in all departments on board for immediate use.

THE "IOLAS."

Side-wheel steamer of 164 7-95 tons wooden hull; length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; over all, 38 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 4 feet; has one square low pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 400 barrels. Well found in anchors, chains, tools, etc. etc.

THE "JAMES JEROME."

Screw steamer of 163 93-95 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 105 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 22 inches; capacity of cargo, 1900 barrels. Vessel in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "CECIL."

Side-wheel steamer of 130 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet; over all, 32 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 275 barrels. Vessel in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "L. G. CANNON."

Screw steamer of 200 tons, iron hull, built in 1862; draft, 5 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet. Vessel in good repair, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "IRONSIDES."

Screw steamer of 192 tons; iron hull, sheathed with wood; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 23½ feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1800 barrels. She has a new boiler and engine, rebuilt in 1862, well found in all her outfits.

THE "FANNY GARNER."

Screw steamer of 190 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 7½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1500 barrels. She is in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "TIGRESS."

Screw tug-boat of 70 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 63 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; draft, 9 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; hull, engine, and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "KATE."

Screw tug-boat of 35 tons; length on deck, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 10 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 7 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 16½ inches; stroke of piston, 18 inches; engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well founded in all her outfits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE IRON RUDDER,

Made of 2½ inch round iron, 11 feet 3 inches long; plated with 3-16 inch iron on the back; made of the best material, and in the most thorough manner.

This Rudder was made for steamer "L. G. Cannon," but not found necessary for her use.

ONE SUPERIOR TUBULAR BOILER.

Taken from the steamer "S. R. Spaulding," and now lying at Poole and Hunt's yard, foot of Thames street, 16 feet 2 inches in length, 16 feet 6 inches in width, and weighing 78,400 pounds.

This Boiler is in complete order, and ready for immediate use, having been repaired at a cost of $7000, with the view of putting it in the steamer "Ben Deford," and not used, as the "Deford" was sold by the Government before its completion.

Also, from the Government storehouse, south side of the basin:—

Superior Chronometers,	Engineers' Tools,
Marine Glasses,	Ship Stores,
Metallic Life-boats,	Ship Furniture,
Manilla Ropes,	Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Too numerous to mention in detail, some of which are entirely new, and all in serviceable condition, being surplus stock reserved for offering at final sale of vessels at this Depot.

The above named vessels and their effects are only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
2 19 9t Middle Military Department.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE SALE OF STEAMERS, WE WILL SELL STEAM FERRY BOAT "BALTIMORE," STEAM PROPELLER "THOMAS SWANN," STEAM PROPELLER "CONGRESS," as follows:—

The Steam Ferry Boat "BALTIMORE," side-wheel double-end ferry boat, of 464 tons. Length on deck, over all, 133 feet 4 inches; beam, 32 feet; over all, 51 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 11 inches; has one low-pressure beam engine, diameter of cylinder 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; draught, 8 feet; hull in perfect order, iron fastened, and metalled in 1863; well found in chains, anchors, fasts, boats, and life-preservers; engine and boiler also in perfect order, and now ready for service; with everything on board that the law requires, having been inspected by a Government inspector during the last month.

The steam propeller "THOMAS SWANN," of 365 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened and metalled; length on deck, 120 feet 6 inches; beam, 27 feet 7 inches; depth of lower hold, 7 feet 5 inches; between decks, 7 feet 11 inches; draft, 8 feet 4 inches; has one direct acting low pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston 30 inches. Boiler, machinery, and hull all in perfect order, and well found in anchors, chains, tools, boats, life-preservers, etc., and everything the law requires, with bedding, furniture, and crockery, and cooking utensils for twenty-four persons; now ready for sea having been fitted up and inspected by a Government inspector during the last two months. Capacity for carrying 2500 round barrels.

The Steam Propeller "CONGRESS," of 472 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened; length on deck, 130 feet; beam 25 feet 5 inches; depth of lower hold, 11 feet; between decks, 7 feet 8 inches; draught, 9 feet 6 inches. Built in 1863; has three masts, with fore and aft sails, in good order. Hull, engine, and boiler in perfect order, and well supplied with anchors, chains, tools, boats, and life-preservers. Capacity for freight, 4000 barrels, having been fitted up the last two months, with full complement of bedding, furniture, crockery, utensils for 24 persons. Now ready for sea, and inspected by a Government inspector in the last two months.

ADREON & CO.,
2 21 7t Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT,
AUCTIONEER

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
WILL SELL
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn,

By order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:—

STEAM TUG "MARIGOLD."

Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder 28 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler.

STEAM TUG "LABURNUM."

Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

2 22 6t C. H. BELL, Commandant.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at twelve o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER,

with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast iron fly-wheel with driving-pulleys of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, of SIXTY-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay cutters, elevators and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of May next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General,
2 26 31t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at GIESBORO, D. C., at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of:—

Horseshoes,	Riding and Cart Saddles,
Manilla Rope,	Neck-straps,
Scrap Iron,	Surcingles,
Bedsteads,	Four-horse Ambulances,
Benches,	Army Wagons, four-horse,
Coffee Boilers,	Wagons, two-horse,
Tin Cups,	Iron Water-wagons,
Knives and Forks,	Whips,
Ladles,	Padlocks,
Camp Kettles,	Bottles,
Dutch Ovens,	Shoeing-boxes,
Dish pans,	Punches,
Mess-pans,	Files,
Tin Plates,	Hammers,
Coal scuttles,	Farrier-knives,
Spoons,	Pincers,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,	Rasps,
	Tongs,
Blankets,	Whitewash Brushes,
Bridles,	Grindstones and Frames,
Horse Brushes,	Picks,
Currycombs,	Lanterns,
Saddle Blankets,	Ploughs,
Buckets,	Rakes,
Casks,	Shovels,
Horse Collars,	Spades,
Head Halters,	Wheelbarrows,
Ambulance Harness,	Bridle-bits,
Four-horse Harness (sets),	Tire Iron,
Hay-racks,	Chain,
Lines,	Scrap Leather,
Martingales,	Coal Oil Barrels, etc. etc.

The stores must be removed by the purchaser within five days from the day of sale.

The horseshoes, rope, and scrap iron will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 7t In Charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:—

Ether, Sulphuric, 500 lbs.,	Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.,
Alcohol, 500 bottles,	Cod Liver Oil, 1000 bottles,
Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.,	Camphor Pills, 1000 doz.,
Simple Cerate, 1000 lbs.,	Compound Cathartic Pills, 3000 dozen,
Chloroform, 500 lbs.,	Opium Pills, 1000 dozen,
Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.,	Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 500 lbs.,	Rhubarb, 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.,	Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,	Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs.,
Mass Hydrarg, 250 lbs.,	Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.,

Besides other articles.

Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr.,
2 9 17t Auctioneer.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, ALL THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, Etc., May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1866.

Southern Representatives.

The morning hour expired, and the concurrent resolution that no Senator or Representative be received in either House from any of the late rebellious States, until such State shall have been declared entitled to representation, having been called up,

Mr. Dixon's Speech.

Mr. DIXON (Conn.) took the floor, commencing his speech with an allusion to the argument of Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull and Sherman. He did not think it was much for Mr. Fessenden to say, as he did in his last speech, that he thought the President would not be untrue to his country. That was not much to be said of a man with such a record of patriotism and devotion to country, but there were circumstances to be taken into consideration. When this was said the President was being denounced in the other House, and in the Senate Mr. Wade had spoken in very severe terms concerning him. He believed that the only means of saving the country was by the policy adopted by the President; and, believing this, he was willing to overlook differences of detail which will exist between him and the President as to the carrying out of this policy. He did not believe there was any principle involved in the Feedmen's Bureau bill, and in voting for it in the first place he did not commit himself in any way, unless as a friend of the freemen, which he still was. The policy the President was now pursuing was the policy which he (Mr. Dixon) had advocated since the commencement of the war.

He voted for the Freedmen's bill, though he thought it objectionable in many respects. He was not of those who believed that because a man was a conservative he ought therefore to hate the negroes. He was willing to vote money as freely for black men as for whites, and so were the constituents he represented. He would never ask whether a suffering man was white or black. It was enough for him to know that there was suffering, and that they were human beings who suffered.

Mr. DIXON next referred to Mr. Fessenden's objections to the veto message, in which he (Fessenden) expressed the opinion that, if the President had confined himself to his objections to the bill he might have voted to sustain the veto. For this reason Mr. Dixon wished the President had omitted the latter part of his message, though he did not think such a consideration should have influenced a vote on such an important measure. He was unable to see what principle was involved in the veto message. He did not believe the President would have vetoed the bill on account of the objection contained in the last part of the message, but that he had been prompted to do so by fifteen other objections to the bill itself, which were ably set forth in the message.

Mr. FESSENDEN, interrupting, said that the clear inference from the language of the Veto Message was, that the Senate had nothing to do in the case of Southern Senators but to examine credentials; that it had nothing to do with the condition of the Rebel States.

Mr. DIXON said the Senate of the United States had exclusive jurisdiction over its own members and their qualifications. It was a matter for each House to examine for itself.

Colloquial.

Mr. TRUMBULL said, suppose that in time of peace the Legislature of Tennessee is disloyal, and swears allegiance to Maximilian, does the Senator from Connecticut deny the authority of Congress to declare such an act invalid?

Mr. DIXON, in reply, desired to ask Mr. Trumbull suppose the Tennessee Legislature to elect Maximilian a Senator, and the Senate to decide to receive him as such, could Congress interfere in the matter? Could the House of Representatives interfere?

Mr. TRUMBULL said that if Mr. Dixon wished to ask him if the Senate had physical power to do what he suggested, he had no doubt of it. The Senate had the same right to do so that a jury of twelve men had to bring in a verdict directly against the testimony of a hundred witnesses to perjure themselves.

Mr. DIXON said the Senate had no more right, nor was no more apt to perjure itself than Congress. He contended again for the right of each House to judge for itself.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Iowa) asked Mr. Dixon if he held that the Senate had no more jurisdiction over the question of receiving Senators from South Carolina than it had in the case of Senators from Iowa?

Mr. DIXON said the question upon receiving Senators from South Carolina was one to be determined by the Senate. When the Senators come here there was no doubt of the power of the Senate over the matter.

Mr. DIXON did not believe any act of readmission was necessary. If a husband and wife separated for five years, they would not, in coming together again, need re-marrying.

Mr. GRIMES asked Mr. Dixon if he understood the President to maintain that each and all of the lately rebellious States are in a fit condition to be represented in Congress.

Mr. DIXON replied that was a question for each House to determine for itself. Referring to the President's policy he was interrupted by Mr. WADE, who said he did not know what that policy was. He knew that the President was violently opposed to what Congress was doing, and called Senators and Representatives who differed from him traitors.

Mr. DIXON—Not all traitors.

Mr. WADE—He did not name us all, I know.

After some further remarks Mr. DIXON said in conclusion, What is the difference of opinion existing between the President of the United States and those who are opposed to his reconstruction policy in the two Houses of Congress? I certainly disclaim, of course, any right to state what are his opinions, except as they are given to us in authentic public documents. From these alone I obtain his views. That these are misrepresented, intentionally or otherwise, should not perhaps surprise those who consider how seldom a candid statement of the true question at issue is made by the advocates of conflicting doctrines and opinions. It would seem impossible, in view of the frank and explicit utterances which the President has often made of his opinions, to create in the public mind a misapprehension of his views. Yet this, to a certain extent, has been done.

He is supposed by many to urge the admission of disloyal men from the Rebel States to the two houses of Congress. He is charged with a purpose to bring into their former places in this body bloody-handed Rebels. He is said to wish to throw wide open the doors of Congress, and fill those seats with traitors fresh from the battle-fields of the Rebellion. What is his true position? I might refer to the published statement of his views in his remarks to a delegation of Virginians the other day, in which he explicitly declared his opinion that only loyal men should be appointed to office. But I prefer to take his latest authentic written declarations. I shall read from his veto message. Found in that document is the following:—

"I hold it my duty to recommend to you in the interests of peace and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal tests."

Such is the language of the President in his veto message. Can it be misunderstood? Can it be misrepresented? What are existing constitutional and legal tests but the oath required by the Constitution and the still stronger test oath prescribed by law? Having stated what he recommends, the President then states what he is opposed to, as follows:—

"It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the development of industry and business, and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute, they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government."

This is what the President is opposed to. We have, therefore, what he recommends and what he disapproves. He recommends the admission to Congress of loyal men, who can take the required oaths, provided they come from States which present themselves in an attitude of harmony and loyalty. He disapproves a permanent or indefinite exclusion of all representation, regardless of the loyalty of the representative or the people. Here, then, the issue is fairly presented. How could he state it more distinctly? Yet we are daily told that the President desires to throw wide open the doors of Congress to bloody-handed Rebels. Go where you will, in the halls of representation as well as in the public press, you will find the opponents of his policy stating the question in this form. Mr. President, what now are the two great systems of policy with regard to reconstruction and reunion on which the minds of the people of this country are to-day divided.

One of these systems known by way of distinction as that of the President, is indicated in the words which I have cited from his veto message. It contemplates a careful, cautious, discriminating admission of a loyal representation from loyal States and districts in the appropriate house of Congress, by the separate action of each, every case to be considered by itself and decided on its own merits. I recognize the right of every loyal State and district to be represented by loyal men in Congress. It draws the true line of distinction between traitors and true men.

It furnishes to the States lately in Rebellion the strongest possible inducement to loyalty and fidelity to the Government. It makes treason odious, by showing that, while the traitor and the rebel are excluded from Congress, the loyal and the faithful are cordially received. It recognizes and rewards loyalty wherever it is found, and it distinguishes, as it ought, between a Horace Maynard and a Jefferson Davis. What is the other policy? It contemplates the entire exclusion of representation in their houses of Congress from any State lately in Rebellion, irrespective of its present loyalty, or the character of its people, until the adoption of certain measures not definitely stated, whose advocates agree neither as to the measures proper, nor in the reasons given for their support; this exclusion to continue for an indefinite and unlimited period of time, declared by some to be for five years, by some thirty years, and by some, in a certain contingency, forever.

The entire region comprised within the thirteen seceding States, including Tennessee, to be held meanwhile as conquered territory, and be governed as subject provinces by the central power, and the people thereof to be ruled as vassals, liable and subject necessarily at all times to taxation, while thus wholly deprived of representation, and of every right of self-government; and now to render certain this policy, or at least in view of it, it is proposed by the resolution now under consideration to enact, so far as such resolution can enact, that neither House of Congress shall admit a member from any one of the States lately in Rebellion, whatever may be his past or present character and conduct, and however true and loyal may be the people by whom he is elected, until the consent by an act of Congress, passed by both houses, and signed by the President, in the face of the express provisions of the Constitution, that each House shall be the judge of the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members.

These, Mr. President, are the two systems of policy now presented for the consideration of this country. One or the other must be adopted by the Government. All minor issues, and all intermediate views and opinions, must gravitate towards and be absorbed by one or the other of these great commanding systems of policy, and all questions of local interest or of minor detail in the work of reconstruction become, therefore, unimportant, and may be left out of consideration. I have stated what I believe to be the true issue in the briefest form of words.

Here, in my judgment, is the whole of this vast question which is to agitate the public mind of this country, and the decision of which is to shape its governmental policy for a long number of years. All points of mere detail in regard to it will be lost sight of, and forgotten in view of the vast and overwhelming idea of the permanent and fraternal reunion of the people of every one of those States under a common flag and a common representative Government. It is impossible, in the nature of things, that the public mind should be occupied by any other political question. Until this is decided finally and forever no personal or party consideration can divert the eager attention of the people from the exclusive investigation of this question, nor can any thoughtful mind doubt as to the final decision.

Before the war, the love of the Union was the passion of the loyal national heart, and now that the war is over, its passion will be reunion. For a brief period the dissevered sections of our country may be held apart by the main force of party and of faction, but every day the mutual attraction of the separated parts is growing stronger and more irresistible. If there are any who attempt to hold them asunder, their fate will be that of Milo. "The Roman, who, when he rent the oak, declaimed not of the rebound." They may be crushed, but the Union will be restored under a Constitution amended and purified, by which slavery is forever abolished, and freedom, with all its incidents, forever guaranteed.

Believing the first named policy to be, as has been conclusively proved by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, that of President Lincoln, and, that adopting it, President Johnson has but followed in the path of his predecessor, and believing also that this policy is but a continuation of the great struggle in defense of the noble cause of the Union, for which President Lincoln and all his martyred brethren died, I declare my confident trust that the people will support and uphold Andrew Johnson in its advocacy and defense, as in the darkest days of the war they supported and upheld Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Trumbull's Remarks.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dixon's remarks, Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) rose to controvert the position taken by Mr. Dixon, that the Senate had a right to judge of the condition of the State at the time of the election of Senators. He maintained that Congress, and not each House for itself, must decide this question. He did not want any law for the admission of the Rebel States, but he did want some recognition by Congress of loyal State Governments in the South before these States were admitted to representation. He desired to know of Mr. Dixon if, while the State of Tennessee was fighting against the Government, she had a right to representation here?

Mr. SAULSBURY (Del.) said he would answer that question. When armed resistance ceased and Federal authority was restored in Tennessee, that moment her Senators and Representatives had a right to admission to Congress, and no other oath ought to be required of them than an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that was dodging the question. He wished to know what would be the result if Tennessee had sent Representatives and Senators while at war against the United States?

Mr. SAULSBURY said that never having recognized the right of a State to go out of the Union and assume independent relations in reference to the Government, a State would not, in his opinion, be entitled to representation in Congress while at war against the Government, but when peace came she was entitled to representation. He did not know the meaning of the word loyalty applied to republics.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there might be some doubt as to the time when peace actually comes.

Mr. SAULSBURY explained that he did not wish it to go to the country that he did not know the meaning of the word loyalty. What he meant to have said was that he did not know the exact meaning as used by the Republican party. During the war he knew what it meant according to his interpretation, which was obedience to the laws, and the Constitution of his country and his State.

Mr. COWAN (Pa.)—We had at one time, in the State of Pennsylvania, two Legislatures in session at the same time, two Houses of Representatives and two Senates. What I want to know distinctly from the Senator from Illinois is whether if one of these Legislatures had elected a Senator, and his credentials had been presented to the Senate, whether the Judiciary Committee would not have the right to inquire whether that was or was not a legitimate Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Was the State Government of Pennsylvania overthrown and under traitors at the time?

Mr. COWAN—I can't say it was; though it was thought by a great many of the people that half of it was.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the cases were not analagous. In the cases of Pennsylvania, as suggested by Mr. Cowan, it would simply be a question whether a certain man was duly elected. In the case of the lately Rebel States it was a question whether the legislative was composed of loyal men or of Rebels.

After some further remarks from Mr. TRUMBULL in support of the full power of Congress to decide on the fitness of the Southern States for representation, Mr. Nye obtained the floor and the Senate, at 4·30 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chinese.

Mr. NIBLACK (Ind.) inquired whether the proposed amendment was intended to affect the Chinese in California.

Mr. HIGBY replied that if the Government would get rid of the treaty with China, the people of California would get rid of the Chinese. He knew something about Chinamen; he did not believe that the gentleman from Indiana did.

Mr. NIBLACK—I want information.

Mr. HIGBY—The Chinese are nothing but a Pagan race; they are an enigma to me, although I have lived among them for fifteen years. You cannot make citizens of them. They do not learn the language of the country. They even dig up their dead after they have decayed in their graves, strip the flesh off their bones and transport the bones back to China. They bring their wooden gods with them and kneel down and worship them. The Chinese do not propagate in this country, and a virtuous woman is the exception, not the rule, among them. You cannot make citizens of them.

Mr. NIBLACK—The majority in this House take the ground that intelligence is not necessary for the exercise of the right of voting, and that it is enough that one belongs to the human race to be regarded as a man and a brother. It is a question of manhood, not of race or religion. If the Chinaman is a member of the human race, why not give him protection and political rights as you profess to give to the negroes? The negro was a Pagan before he came to this country, and a cannibal.

Mr. HIGBY—He is not a Pagan now. He is a native of this country, as much so as I am or as the gentleman is.

Mr. NIBLACK—On what principle should we exclude one race and include another?

Mr. HIGBY—The Chinese are foreigners, and the negro is a native.

Mr. NIBLACK—Why not naturalize the Chinese?

Mr. HIGHBY—I have given you the reason. Resuming his argument in favor of the proposed amendment, he declared, as his belief, that it was necessary for the Federal Congress to hold in its hands the power which it now possessed over the Southern States. Congress should retain in its hands the entire subject of slavery, so as to be able to banish really and forever that institution from the country. God knows that was his heart's desire. He trusted that the wisdom of the House would run in the same channel as before. The wonderful radicalism of which they heard so much was mere flimsy talk, got up by the enemies of the country, and should have no effect upon the minds of Congress or of the people.

Mr. Randall's Objection.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) stated his objection to the proposed amendment. He was actuated by no political consideration or influence of association. He based his objections simply on the fact that States to be affected by it, and to conform to it hereafter as the fundamental law of the country, were not here represented. Here was Congress, with eleven States unrepresented, a portion of which was necessary to the adoption of the amendment before it could be adopted legally and according to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. That twenty-seven States were necessary for that purpose could not be successfully gainsaid. The Supreme Court had over and over again declared that the States in rebellion were not only in the Union, but had never been out of the Union.

The Executive, adopting the views of his predecessor, had declared, under the seal of the Secretary of State, that twenty-seven States were necessary to the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution. It would be impossible to determine the question contrary to the settled conviction of the Supreme Court, and to the firm and almost unanimous belief of the people of the country. He desired that any constitutional amendment should be participated in by those who are loyal in the Rebel States. The Southern States would have just grounds to defeat any amendment adopted by this Congress if they had no participation in the discussion and action upon it. He did not want any disloyal men on this floor, but when Representatives come here prepared to take even the iron-clad oath, it was revolutionary and unjust, and against the will of the American people, to withhold from them that representation. He went no further than to demand the admission as representatives of men who have ever been loyal. No further would he go.

Referring to President Johnson, he declared his belief that, if the Democratic members here did not support him, the masses of the people would array themselves against them. The people supported Andrew Johnson from the purest and most patriotic motives. Their cup and measure of patriotism were full in that respect. He (Randall) had never been the advocate of Rebels or of Rebellion. But the Rebellion was over; the Rebels had laid down their arms, and the Rebel States now ask that Congress should admit representatives of those who were loyal. This was the issue here; nothing further. Why not admit such representatives? That was the point which this Congress would have to explain to the American people. He did not subscribe to all the doctrines enunciated yesterday by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Rogers), but so far as sustaining the policy to which he adverted, he joined hands with him. Until the Southern States were represented here, he should feel compelled to cast his vote against any proposition looking to an amendment of the Constitution, which was hereafter to govern the whole country.

Judge Kelley's Remarks.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) declared that he should support the proposed amendment, not because he believed it absolutely needed, but because there were some members on the Republican side of the House who doubted that the powers to be affected by the amendment were not already to be found in the Constitution. He believed that they were to be found there. He proceeded to read at length from the debates of the various State conventions to adopt the Constitution to show that the fourth section of the first article, giving Congress the power to regulate the time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, conferred power on Congress to regulate the qualifications of electors.

Interruption.

Mr. CHANDLER (N. Y.) interrupted Mr. Kelley to ask whether he recognized the veto power as unconstitutional power, or as an exercise of a constitutional power.

Mr. KELLEY.—I recognize the veto power as one of the Executive functions, which any President legitimately exercises, and I know that it is exercised under a responsibility to Congress and the people.

His hour having elapsed, and Mr. Hale having obtained the floor,

Mr. KELLEY asked that his time should be extended.

Mr. HALE said that he would yield if the gentleman (Mr. Kelley) would only assure him that he would touch the subject before the House, which he had not yet done.

Mr. KELLEY said he had been laying good premises in order to enable him to make a conclusive argument on the question before the House.

Mr. HALE would yield the floor with that understanding.

Mr. KELLEY resumed his argument, reading, among other matters, the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798.

Mr. WRIGHT (N. J.) inquired whether these resolutions did not insist on State rights.

Mr. KELLEY—As my time is inflexibly fixed by the courtesy of the gentleman from New York, I cannot stop to argue side questions.

Mr. WRIGHT—Proceed, sir.

Mr. Kelley Resumes.

Mr. KELLEY, after further citations, admitted that the action of States and of the Courts for eighty years had been against the exercise by Congress of this right. It had been misconstrued, and although a gap of eighty years stood between this day and the great era of constitutional truth, the people would yet assert, and that under judicial sanction, the original power of the Constitution. In conclusion, he said that as others questioned whether the power contained in the proposed amendment existed in the Constitution, he hoped Congress would submit this amendment to the people, that they might by it enable Congress to enforce and maintain those rights.

Remarks of Hon. Mr. Hale.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) rose to state with great hesitation why he should vote against the proposed amendment. It was with great hesitation that he differed from the conclusions of the very able Joint Committee which has reported the amendment; a Committee composed of gentlemen many of whom were eminent for legal and constitutional learning; men whose opinions must always carry weight, not only in the House, but in the country. But he was consoled by the reflection that the recommendation of the Committee did not carry with it, to his mind, so much weight as it might have done if the veil of secrecy thrown over all its proceedings had been removed, and the House could be favored with the arguments to which the Committee had listened.

Mr. GRINNELL (Iowa) asked whether it was not always the custom to keep the proceedings of Committees secret.

Mr. HALE should be very happy to favor the gentleman with his views on that subject and on other subjects, legislative, theological and scientific, but as it had nothing to do with the matter in hand, he should decline going into that matter. So far as the House was concerned, all it knew was that a majority of that committee had reported the bill. It came into the House with that weight and no more. It did not bear with it the accumulated weight of the unanimous voice of the committee. It seemed to him that no weight of authority ought to bring the House to pass the amendment, without at least the most careful and scrutinizing examination. That the tenor and effect of the amendment was to bring about a more radical change in the system of the government and to institute a wider departure from the theory on which our fathers framed it than had ever before been proposed in any legislative or constitutional assembly.

What was the theory of the Constitution? Was it not in general that all powers relating to the exercise of national sovereignty, powers relating to peace and war, and to the enforcement of international law, were given to Congress and the Federal Government by the Constitution, and that all powers affecting the relations of the individual citizen to the municipal Government, and all local powers were reserved to the State? He submitted that the proposed amendment was in effect a provision under which all State legislation in civil and criminal codes of procedure affecting the individual citizen was to be over-ridden, repealed and abolished, and a law of Congress established in its place. He maintained that in that respect the amendment was an utter departure from every principle ever dreamed of by the men who framed the Constitution.

A Running Debate.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.)—Does the gentleman mean to say that, under the amendment, Congress can interfere in any case where the legislation of a State is equal and impartial to all? Is it not simply to provide that where there is a distinction in the same law between different kinds of individuals, Congress may correct that?

Mr. HALE—In my judgment it does go much further than the gentleman from Pennsylvania would carry the idea. But even if it did not go as far as that, it is still open to the same objection, that it is departing entirely from the theory of the Federal Government meddling at all with those matters of State jurisdiction. It is a grant of the most full and ample powers to Congress to make all laws necessary and proper for the protection of the rights of life, liberty and property, with the simple proviso that the protection must be equal. It is not a mere provision that when States undertake to give protection which is not equal, Congress may equalize it. It is a grant of power in general terms.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) suggested whether it might not operate so, as if some States put qualifications on those rights, other States would not be required to equalize their legislation in the same direction.

Mr. HALE thought it might very possibly be so, but declined to pursue that branch of the argument. It seemed to him that the necessary reference, in State legislation, should come from the State itself, and not be forced upon it by the centralized power of Congress. For instance, most, if not all of the States, made distinctions against married women in the matter of property. Was it for Congress to remove those distinctions?

Mr. STEVENS suggested that where all of the same class—all married women—were dealt with in the same way, that was not unequal legislation.

Mr. HALE regarded that argument as much more specious than sound, for by a charity of reasoning it might be said that where one negro was dealt with in the same way as another negro, it was not unequal legislation. He apprehended that the distinction of class was quite as broad between negroes and white men as it was between married women and unmarried women. He insisted that the American people had not yet found out that the State Governments were insufficient to protect the rights and liberties of the citizen. If the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) had found it so, he would recommend him to emigrate to New York, and he would find it very different.

Mr. BINGHAM said that the proposed amendment could have no possible effect in New York.

Mr. HALE—It is claimed, I know, that it is simply meant to protect American citizens of African descent in the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. BINGHAM—It is intended as well to protect thousands and tens and hundreds of thousands of loyal white citizens of the United States, whose property, by local State legislation, has been wrested from them by confiscation; and to protect them against banishment laws, for which there is no Federal statute this day to give redress.

Mr. HALE would then modify his statement, and say that the amendment was intended only to apply to the eleven States lately in Rebellion.

Mr. BINGHAM—It is intended to apply to every State whose legislation is in direct contravention of it.

Mr. ROGERS suggested that it applied to Indiana.

Mr. BINGHAM—I do not know that.

Mr. HALE—Then it is intended to apply to every State which the judgment of Congress may have failed to provide equal protection to life, liberty and property. Then we come to the very thing for which I denounce this proposition. It takes away from the States the right to determine their legislation for themselves. I submit whether this is not rather the time to check centralizing of power in the general Government. I believe this is, of all times, the worst time to undertake a radical amendment to the Constitution. So immensely extending the powers of the General Government and derogating from the powers of the States. I concede every disposition to protect the liberties of the humblest as well as of the highest citizen, of the negro as well as of the white man.

But let me warn gentlemen that there are other liberties as important as those of the individual citizen, and these are the liberties and rights of the States. I believe that we owe our freedom, our protection of rights to our decentralized system, to the fact that the Government, with which the citizen has immediate relation, is brought home to him immediately, and that he operates immediately upon it. The heresy of State rights has been quelled. Let us see that a more dangerous heresy shall not rise in its place. I oppose the amendment as unsound in substance, as impolitic in itself, and as not in conformity or harmony with the theory of the Constitution. I oppose it as uncalled for at all times, and as specially uncalled for now, when our tendencies ought to be all the other way. I especially oppose it for the manner in which it is sought to be hurried through the House. I do not believe that the present time is favorable for the calm, dispassionate consideration of constitutional law. I do not believe that the circumstances to-day surrounding the House are conducive to deliberation. I ask the gentlemen not to rashly adopt so fundamental a change in our governmental system as this measure proposes, at least, until time shall have been given for examination and discussion.

Speech of Mr. Price, of Iowa.

Mr. PRICE (Iowa) prefaced his remarks by saying that he was not a Constitutional lawyer, like so many of the gentlemen in the House, but gave what he understood to be the meaning of the proposed amendment. It was simply this: That if a citizen of Pennsylvania or Iowa should visit Georgia or South Carolina, he should have the same protection there which he would have had had he lived there all his life. For the last thirty years that was not the case. Northern citizens going to the Southern States did so at the risk of a coat of tar and feathers and being ridden on a rail. He was informed that recently a party of eight men went from Illinois to Mississippi to work in a machine shop, and that six of them came back, the other two having been murdered between the shop and their boarding-house.

Mr. WRIGHT raised the question of order, that the House was not trying murder cases.

The Speaker overruled the question.

Mr. PRICE believed that, though he was not a constitutional lawyer, he knew how much two and two make, and that he had always given the proper answer to the question. He was discussing the real question before the House, and sticking closer to it than any one who had preceded him. He believed that Congress now had the power sought to be conferred by this amendment. Under the clause of the Constitution, which declares that Congress shall have the power to provide for the general welfare.

Mr. ROGERS (N. J.)—Will the gentleman inform us where he finds that clause?

Mr. PRICE—Certainly, sir. It has been a part of the joys of my life to impart information to the ignorant. (Laughter.) It is in the eighth section of the first article, (reading it.)

Mr. ROGERS—Does the gentleman read from the text of the Constitution?

Mr. PRICE—See the difference between being a common-sense man and a constitutional lawyer. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. ROGERS (having referred to the Constitution)—It is here. You are right. I supposed it was only in the preamble. (Laughter.)

Mr. PRICE—These gentlemen have talked about the Constitution of our fathers, the Constitution as it was, and when you bring them down to the real old bible, the "Constitution of our fathers," about which they prate so much, they are as ignorant of it as they were before they were born. (Laughter.)

Mr. CHANLER (N. Y.)—I understand the gentleman to base his argument on the eighth section of the Constitution.

Mr. PRICE—I based no argument on it at all. I based my argument on the resolution before the House, and then I referred to what was only in the Constitution.

Mr. CHANLER—I asked the gentleman, and Mr. Price declined to yield the floor.

Mr. CHANLER, while the Speaker was calling him to order, and knocking loudly with his gavel, tried to make himself heard, saying that the gentleman (Mr. Price) entirely misconstrued the section, which was a mere power to lay direct taxes and raise arms.

The Speaker directed Mr. Chanler to take his seat.

Mr. CHANLER—I will, but the gentleman is mistaken.

The Speaker—It is in defiance of the House and the Chair for a gentleman to continue speaking when called to order by the Chair.

Mr. CHANLER—I beg the Chair's pardon.

Mr. PRICE—I had not the least idea in the world of raising such a hub-bub in the House, but I am perfectly willing to impart information to questions from as many of the Democratic party as possible, but it is a harder job than I like to undertake at this late hour of the day. (Laughter.) He declared himself, in conclusion, in favor of the resolution, and he hoped the House would adopt it.

Mr. DAVIS (N. Y.) obtained the floor, and the matter went over till to-morrow, when it is understood Mr. Bingham will call for the previous question, after Mr. Davis' speech, and bring the House to a vote on the passage of the joint resolution.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

MEETING OF THE CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION—ADVOCACY OF BROAD STREET RAILROADS.—A meeting of the Corn Exchange Association was held this morning at half-past 11 o'clock, Charles H. Cummings in the Chair. Thomas Allman, Esq., offered the following series of resolutions, which were seconded and ably advocated by George L. Buzby, Esq.:—

Whereas, The approval of City Councils is now solicited for a project which designs the removal of the railroad freight tracks from Broad street, and

Whereas, It is designed to use such approval, if obtained, as a means of influencing the Legislature of the State to compel the city to remove said tracks, and

Whereas, This can only be done by a violent dislocation of existing business relations, inflicting injury, not only upon many individuals, but upon the general trade of the city, because of the consequent imposition of expensive charges upon the movement of merchandise, which charges are now avoided by the facilities furnished by said railroad tracks, and

Whereas, In these days of sharp competition with our sister cities, this community cannot afford, for the gratification of luxurious tastes, to drive trade into a corner, and embarrass it by hostile legislation, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body there never was a time when the interests of trade demanded, more imperatively than now, that nothing should be done tending to disqualify it in any department, in any way, or anywhere, from successfully bearing the burdens which the necessities of the Government have imposed upon it.

Resolved, That the Corn Exchange Association earnestly hopes that our City Councils will utterly withhold their approval from a measure whose whole purpose seems to be to force trade out of Broad street, and convert that avenue into a fancy drive and promenade for men of leisure.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to each Chamber of Councils.

THE GREAT FIRE—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—We append the following additional particulars of the great fire in Third street, above Race, on Monday evening. No. 233 was occupied by Thomas & Brother as a notion house. The wall of the adjoining building, No. 235, fell in and crushed in the roof and ceilings of No. 233. The firm had a stock on hand valued at $20,000, which was nearly all destroyed, and on which there is only a partial insurance. The second story of the building was occupied by J. Eishenhower as a ladies' shoe manufactory, and contained a stock valued at $10,000, very little of which was saved. This firm was insured for $2500 in the Spring Garden Insurance Company, and for the same amount in the Home Company.

Mr. Roberts' total loss will reach somewhere in the neighborhood of $40,000, and which is fully covered by insurance; $10,000 of which is in the Fire Insurance Company.

James, Kent, Santee & Co. were, in addition to the insurances already mentioned, insured in the Franklin Insurance Company. Smith & Shoemaker were also insured in the Franklin Company for $5000.

PAWNED OTHER PEOPLE'S FURNITURE.—Kate Bard took rooms in the neighborhood of Eighth and Cherry streets recently, and said rooms were furnished apartments. Kate, not liking the style of furniture, or else being "short," had the same furniture quietly carted away and pawned it for a consideration. The owner of the furniture not fancying the taking of such liberties with his property, had Kate arrested and taken before Alderman Hurley, who committed her this morning in default of $1000 bail.

DEATH OF A VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Captain George Emerick, who, during the war of 1812, was a member of the 2d Company Washington Guards, died at his residence in this city on the 26th instant, aged 72 years. Captain Emerick has been for many years an active member of the Association of Veterans of 1812, in this city, and at the time of his decease was Chairman of the Executive Committee.

STEALING LEAD PIPE.—Two colored men, one rejoicing in the cognomen of John Washington, and the other named Robert Jollen, were arrested last evening at Mascher and Putnam streets for stealing lead pipe from the cellar of a house in that neighborhood. They were taken before Alderman Develin, who committed them, this morning, in default of $1000 bail.

A "KNUCK" IN LIMBO.—William H. Watkins picked the pocket of a man yesterday afternoon, at Eighth and Filbert streets. The pocket-book was found at the feet of Watkins, when he was arrested. He was taken before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $1500 to answer.

DEATH OF AN OLD POLICE OFFICER.—Samuel McIlree, for many years past a policeman of the Fourth District, died yesterday. Mr. McIlree was appointed on the police June 17, 1856, and was 68 years of age at the time of his decease. He was a faithful and efficient officer.

NEW YORK SELFISHNESS.—

Sly Gotham is trying hard
To take from us our Navy Yard.
Just as she grudged the Mint;
But this she can do with less ease
Than chouse the Custom House of fees;
So much by way of hint.
That spot which we League Island call,
Displays advantages as plain
And solid as are those you gain
By purchasing at Tower Hall!

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest. TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

REDUCED PRICES.—Life-size photographs in oil colors, cartes de visite, and every variety of style executed in superior manner at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. See specimens.

FINE ARTS.—The sale of fine old and modern paintings commences this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery. The collection embraces many choice subjects, which will be positively sold without reserve.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and supports.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and, in consequence, are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the universal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore, to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work, as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches viz:—Lock, knot, double lock, and double knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. It also has the reversible-feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension or thread, and does not require alteration in changing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 630 Chesnut street, challenges comparison with all others. Indeed, when such comparison is made, the preference always goes in favor of the Florence. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

THREE WORDS.—What three words did Adam use when he introduced himself to Eve, and which read the same backward and forward:—"Madam, I'm Adam." The three words we would use, were we asked where to purchase the best and cheapest Coal would be—"Buy of Alter." The Coal furnished by this enterprising dealer is always of superior quality, carefully prepared for family use. You may either order at the yard, No 957 North Ninth street, or at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

REDUCED PRICES.—A rare opportunity to have your photographs made in superior style, at reasonable cost, any style you desire, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

EARLY SPRING CLOTHING.—A fine assortment at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One Price," under the Continental.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

HALL—PARK.—On the 21st instant, in this city, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. WILLIAM F. HALL, of Stroudsburg, Pa., to Miss ELLA PARK, of this city.

MARTEN—MARIEN.—On the 26th instant, by the Rev J. R. Kennard, CHRISTIAN MARTEN to Mrs. MARY C. MARTEN, both of this city.

DIED.

BROOKFIELD.—On the 24th instant, ELIZABETH BROOKFIELD, wife of Thomas Brookfield, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Daughters of Degree of Rebecca, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 125 Trella street, First Ward, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church Vault.

CLARKE.—On the evening of the 27th instant, HARRY, infant son of Harry and Emma L. Clarke, aged (7) seven months.

COLWELL.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. RECECCA L. COLWELL, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Hugh Robinson, Bridge street, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Mantua West Philadelphia, on Thursday, March 1, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

EMERICK.—On the 26th instant, GEORGE EMERICK, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 514 N. Eleventh street, above Buttonwood, on Thursday afternoon, March 1, at 3 o'clock. Funeral service at St. John's Lutheran Church, Race, below Sixth street. **

FLANAGAN.—On the 26th instant, MARY, wife of Edward Flanagan, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1803 Wood street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at the Church of the Assumption. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

McINTYRE.—On the 27th instant, JOHN McINTYRE, in the 48th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. §

MILLER.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 26th instant, Mrs. MARY A. MILLER, aged 69 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, David L. Skillman, No. 1316 Vine street, on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Piscataway, New Jersey, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PADLOCKS FOR Store Doors etc., are so strong that they cannot be forced by crowbars or hammers, and the large number and variety of the tumblers make them almost unpickable. For sale, with other kinds, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE BAY STATE BUTCHER AND TABLE Steels we have found to give greater satisfaction than any other Steel or Knife Sharpener that we have had of sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A NEW VEGETABLE SLICER FOR BEETS, potatoes, carrots, cucumbers, etc. It adjusts for thin or thick cuts, and is only 15 cents each. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE FLAT BOW CYLINDER NIGHT LATCH has this advantage over other safe night latches: The key being small and flat may be readily kept in your pocketbook or porte monnaie. For sale, with a variety of other safe night latches and locks by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COPPER TACKS, BEST SWEDES IRON AND common quality of Carpet Tacks, Leather head Tacks, Gimp Tacks, Brushmakers' Tacks, Hungarian and Shoe Nails, French Wire Nails, etc. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GLAZIERS' TIN POINTS, PALLETTE Knives, Hammers, etc., for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.......................DIRECTOR.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, February 28,
Third Night of the Season.
Only time of
MOZART'S SUBLIME OPERA,
IN FOUR ACTS,
MAGIC FLUTE. MAGIC FLUTE.
DEBUT OF MAD'LLE ELVIRA NADDI
Sarasto.......................JOSEPH HERMANS
Tamino.......................FRANZ HIMMER
Pamina.......................Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN
Queen of Night.......................Mad'lle ELVIRA NADDI
Hierophant.......................ALPHONSE URCHS
Papagena.......................Mad'lle SOPHIE DZIUBA
Papageno.......................HEINRICH STEINECKE
Monastatus.......................OTTO LEHMAN
First Priest.......................KARL VIERECK
Second Priest.......................JOSEPH ZINGSHEIM
First Lady.......................Mad'lle META HERWAGEN
Second Lady.......................Madame GIESIBEL
Third Lady.......................Madame BERGER
First Seraph.......................Madame MEYER
Second Seraph.......................Mad'lle HUBSCH
Third Seraph.......................Mad'lle HARTING

CONDUCTOR.......................ADOLPH NEUENDORF

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PROGRAMME OF SUPERLATIVE STRENGTH.
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Fourth act restored as presented only by this Company,
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LA DAME BLANCHE
THEODORE HABELMAN as.......GEORGE BROWN

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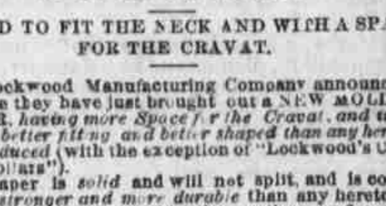

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